

COMMON ENTRANCE • KEY STAGE 3

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CE

13+

Latin

Revision Guide

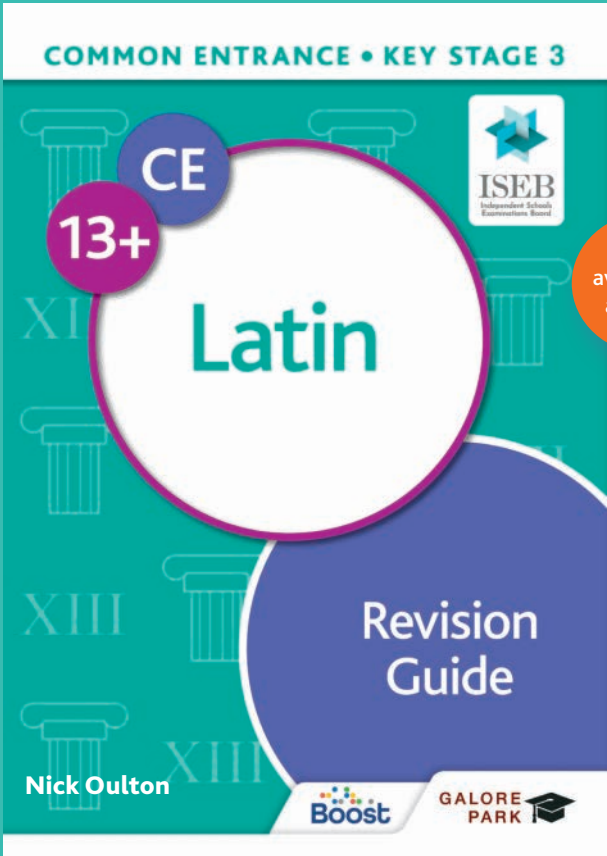
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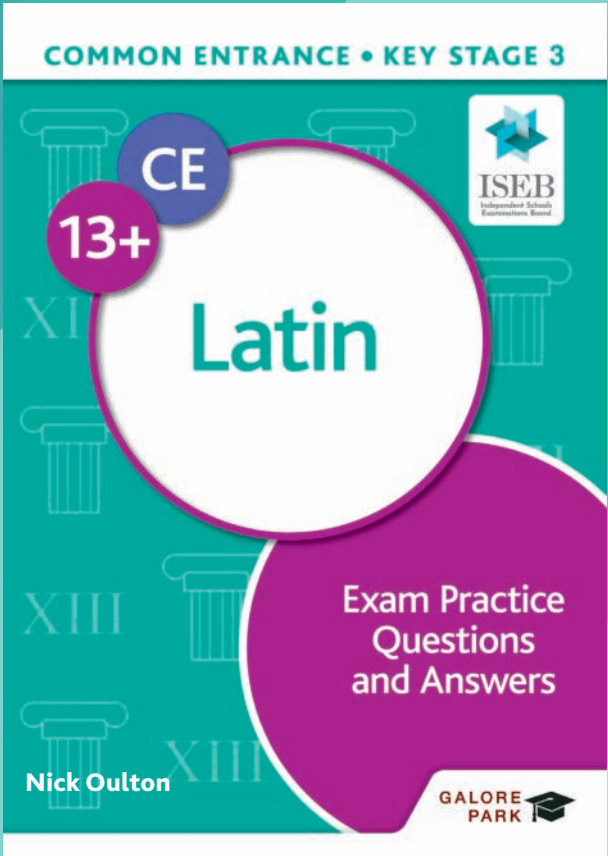


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About the author

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This book is dedicated to the memory of Herodotus, the manuscript-munching cocker spaniel who never had a chance to get his paws on this one.

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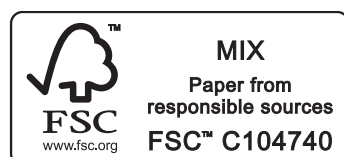
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Introduction

About this book

This revision guide has been written to help you in preparing for the Common Entrance Examination at 13+ and assumes that you are revising this material, not learning it for the first time. It is divided into four main parts – one section for each of the three levels in the exam, and a vocabulary section, giving all the words you need to learn for each level. If you are intending to take Level 1 of the exam, you do not need to revise the Level 2 and Level 3 sections; if you are intending to take Level 2, you do not need to revise the Level 3 section. Those taking Level 3 need to revise all sections in this book.

Throughout the book, you will find the following:

Revision tip

Revision tips will provide guidance to help you revise.

Exam-style questions

You can use these to practise the kinds of question that you will see in the exam. However, these are not full sample questions that you will come across in the exam – see the next section of the Introduction to see how the four questions are structured and how the marks are allocated. There are answers near the end of the book.

Test yourself

These will allow you to check that you have learnt the section properly. There are answers near the end of the book.

Located towards the end of each chapter, 'Make sure you know' sections contain a summary of what you should have learned. Make sure that you keep track of what you have and have not covered and keep practising anything you are unsure of.

The syllabus and your exams

For CE Latin, you will sit an exam lasting one hour. You will choose one of the three levels, Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3, as agreed with your teacher.

The format of each level is the same, but the material gets harder. In each level, there are four questions worth a total of 75 marks, as follows:

Question 1 (15 marks)

A short passage of Latin will be set, on which you will be asked to answer eight to ten questions, testing your understanding of the passage. You will not be expected to write a translation of the passage, but clearly you need to have translated it in your head in order to answer the questions.

Question 2 (30 marks)

Another, slightly longer passage will be set, continuing the story from the passage in Question 1. You will be asked to translate this passage, writing your translation on alternate lines.

Question 3 (10 marks)

Another short passage of Latin will be set, continuing the story from the earlier two passages. Questions will be set, testing your knowledge of Latin grammar and how the language works. You will not be asked to translate this passage, but, as with Question 1, you will find it difficult to answer the questions unless you have translated it for yourself.

There are several different question types. Here are some examples:

- From the passage give, in Latin, one example of: an adjective, a preposition followed by the accusative, a noun in the genitive, a verb in the imperfect tense, etc.
- **erat** (line 2). In which tense is this verb? What is the first person singular of the present tense of this verb?
- **pueros** (line 4). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
- **vocaverunt** (line 5). What does this word mean? What is the connection between **vocaverunt** and the English word *vocation*?
- **necat** (line 5) means *he kills*. How would you say in Latin *he was killing* (imperfect tense)?

Most candidates lose the majority of their marks on Question 3 by falling into the trap of thinking they do not need to translate the passage. They simply guess the answers. To answer a question such as ‘in which case is the word **templum** in line 3?’, you have to have translated the sentence in which the word **templum** appears. Otherwise you will simply be guessing, particularly with a word such as **templum**, which could be any of nominative, vocative or accusative singular.

Question 4 (20 marks)

You will be given four sentences to translate into Latin, using the vocabulary prescribed for English to Latin (see pages 72–80).

The total for the examination is 75 marks, and this will be expressed as a percentage. In this book, exam-style questions are given which give practice on the material being revised. The format of these questions is, where possible, designed to match that of the exam, but as they are often not complete exam questions, the marks allocated may differ from those in the exam itself. Where a particular topic is being revised, Latin sentences may be given for translation, rather than (or as well as) a passage of Latin.

A note on slavery

There are multiple references to masters and slaves in this book. These are key words for students to learn in Latin – they are in the ISEB’s specification, so could appear in examination papers. However, slavery is a challenging topic, and it is important that it is approached with sensitivity. Students should be taught about the prevalence of slavery in the Roman world alongside the impact slavery has had (and still has) upon today’s world.

Tips on revising

- Give your brain plenty of oxygen: get fresh air and exercise if you can. This will help you revise more effectively.
- Eat healthy food while you are revising. Your brain works better when you give it good fuel.
- Think positively. Give your brain positive messages so that it will want to study.
- Keep as calm as possible. Your brain operates more effectively when it is less stressed.

- Take regular breaks during your study time.
- Try to get enough sleep. Your brain will carry on sorting out what you have revised while you sleep.

Get the most from your revision

- Don't work for hours without a break. Revise for 20–30 minutes, then take a five-minute break.
- Do good things in your breaks: listen to your favourite music, eat healthy food, drink some water, do some exercise or juggle. Don't read a book, watch TV or play on the computer; it will conflict with what your brain is trying to learn.
- When you go back to your revision, review what you have just learnt.
- Regularly review the material you have learnt.

Get motivated

- Set yourself some goals and promise yourself a treat when the exams are over.
- Make the most of all the expertise and talent available to you at school and at home. If you don't understand something, ask your teacher to explain.
- Get organised. Find a quiet place to revise and make sure you have all the equipment you need.
- Use year and weekly planners to help you organise your time so that you revise all subjects equally. (Available for download from www.galorepark.co.uk.)
- Use topic and subject checklists to help you keep on top of what you are revising. (Available for download from www.galorepark.co.uk.)

Know what to expect in the exam

- Use past papers to familiarise yourself with the format of the exam.
- Make sure you understand the language examiners use.

Before the exam

- Have all your equipment and pens ready the night before.
- Make sure you are at your best by getting a good night's sleep before the exam.
- Have a good breakfast in the morning.
- Take some water into the exam if you are allowed.
- Think positively and try to keep calm.

During the exam

- Have a watch on your desk. Work out how much time you need to allocate to each question and try to stick to it.
- Make sure you read and understand the instructions on the front of the exam paper.
- Allow some time at the start to read and consider the questions carefully before writing anything.
- Read every question at least twice. Don't rush into answering before you have a chance to think about it.
- Leave yourself a little time at the end to check over your work.

1.1 Verbs: present tense

Verbs are the key to every sentence – they tell us what is happening.

Latin verbs are made up of a **stem**, which tells us *what* is being done, and an **ending**, which tells us *who* is doing it and *when*.

Verbs have three persons in the singular and three in the plural:

1st person singular	I
2nd person singular	You (sing.)
3rd person singular	He/she/it
1st person plural	We
2nd person plural	You (pl.)
3rd person plural	They

Verbs have a number of different tenses, which relate to when the action is happening. For Level 1, you need to know three of these: present, imperfect and perfect.

Verbs change their endings in different ways to form the different tenses, depending on the conjugation to which they belong. There are five regular conjugations to revise and in the present tense, these go as follows:

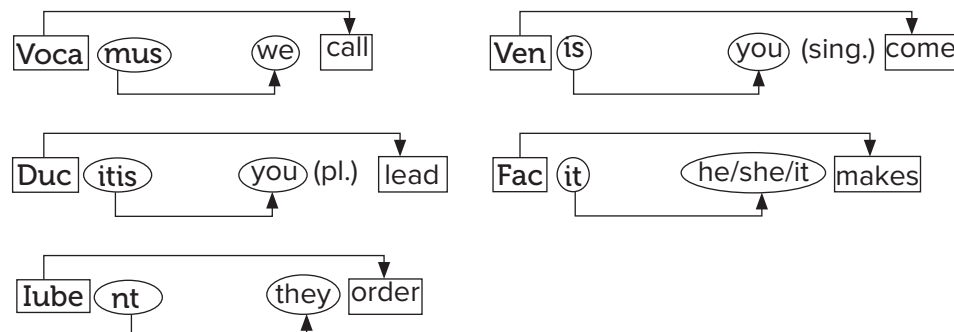
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
am-o	mone-o	reg-o	audi-o	cap-io
ama-s	mone-s	reg-is	audi-s	cap-is
ama-t	mone-t	reg-it	audi-t	cap-it
ama-mus	mone-mus	reg-imus	audi-mus	cap-imus
ama-tis	mone-tis	reg-itis	audi-tis	cap-itis
ama-nt	mone-nt	reg-unt	audi-unt	cap-iunt

Revision tip

The present tense endings of all these verbs are very similar, following the same basic pattern of -o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.

In many vocabularies, and in Common Entrance exam papers, a verb is usually shown with the number of the conjugation in brackets. Thus **amo** is written **amo (1)**, **moneo** is written as **moneo (2)**, and so on. Note that the mixed conjugation is shown as (3½).

When translating a Latin verb into English, always read it backwards! The ending tells you *who*, and the stem tells you *what*:



1.2 Present infinitive

The present infinitive of a regular verb is easy to spot because it ends in -re:

amare = to love

monere = to warn

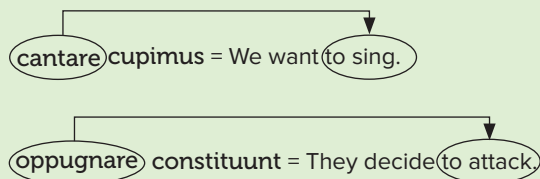
regere = to rule

audire = to hear

capere = to capture

Revision tip

You will never find a present infinitive on its own; it will always be used with another verb and, because of the way Latin word order works, will generally come before that other verb:



Exam-style questions

Try these for yourself. The answers are given at the back of the book.

1.1 Answer the following questions:

- a) festinat.** In which tense is this verb? What is its 1st person singular, present tense? (2)
- b) consumit.** This verb means *he eats*. What change would you have to make to **consumit** if you wished to write *they eat*? (1)
- c) scribere.** What part of which verb is this? What does it mean? (2)
- d) dormiunt.** This verb means *they sleep*. Explain the connection between **dormiunt** and the English word *dormitory*. (1)
- e) habitamus.** What part of which verb is this? (1)

1.2 Translate the following into Latin:

- a)** He builds. (1)
- b)** We shout. (1)
- c)** You (sing.) destroy. (1)
- d)** They have. (1)
- e)** You (pl.) fear. (1)

Total marks: 12

Revision tip

When translating a verb into Latin, be sure to identify which conjugation the Latin verb belongs to (the conjugation number is given in brackets). Then follow the correct endings for that conjugation. If in doubt, refer back to Chapter 1.1.

1.3 Nouns

Nouns in Latin, like verbs, are made up of a stem and an ending. The stem tells us what the noun is and the ending tells us how it is being used in the sentence.

Nouns may be one of three **genders**: they can be masculine (male), feminine (female) or neuter (neither).

Nouns have two **numbers**: they can be singular (just one) or plural (more than one).

Nouns are found in one of six **cases**, whose main uses are as follows:

Nominative	used for the subject
Vocative	used for addressing
Accusative	used for the object
Genitive	used for 'of'
Dative	used for 'to/for'
Ablative	used for 'by/with/from'

Nouns belong to groups called **declensions**, which change their endings in the same way.

For Level 1 you need to know the first two declensions.

1.4 Nouns: 1st declension

1st declension (mainly feminine)

puella, puellae, f. = girl	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puell-a	puell-ae
Vocative	puell-a	puell-ae
Accusative	puell-am	puell-as
Genitive	puell-ae	puell-arum
Dative	puell-ae	puell-is
Ablative	puell-a	puell-is

Notice how, when a noun is listed in a vocabulary list or in a table like the one above, it is shown with its nominative singular, its genitive singular, its gender and its meaning. There is a good reason for doing things in this way, which will become apparent later.

1.5 Nouns: 2nd declension

2nd declension (mainly masculine)

dominus, domini, m. = lord/master	Singular	Plural
Nominative	domin-us	domin-i
Vocative	domin-e	domin-i
Accusative	domin-um	domin-os
Genitive	domin-i	domin-orum
Dative	domin-o	domin-is
Ablative	domin-o	domin-is

2nd declension (neuter)

bellum, belli, n. = war	Singular	Plural
Nominative	bell-um	bell-a
Vocative	bell-um	bell-a
Accusative	bell-um	bell-a
Genitive	bell-i	bell-orum
Dative	bell-o	bell-is
Ablative	bell-o	bell-is

Revision tip

Almost all nouns that go like **puella** are feminine. The ones you need to know for Level 1 that are masculine are: **agricola** = farmer
incola = inhabitant
nauta = sailor
All nouns that you need for Level 1 that go like **dominus** are masculine.
All nouns that go like **bellum** are neuter.

1.6 Subjects and objects

The subject of a sentence is the person or thing doing the verb. The object is the person or thing having the verb done to him/her/it.

subject	verb	object
The girl	sees	the farmer
The farmers	watch	the slaves

In Latin, the subject goes in the nominative case, the object goes in the accusative case and the verb goes at the end.

subject	object	verb
puella	agricolam	videt
agricolae	servos	spectant

Revision tip

In Latin it is the ending of the noun, not the word order of the sentence, that tells us whether a noun is the subject or the object.

amici ludunt. = The friends play. (Note that **amici** is the subject.)

amicos spectant. = They watch the friends. (Note that **amicos** is the object.)

Exam-style questions

1.3 Answer the following:

- a)** Give the accusative singular of **hasta**, -ae, f. = spear. (1)
- b)** Give the genitive plural and dative singular of **unda**, -ae, f. = wave. (2)
- c)** **amicos**. Which case of which noun is this? Translate it. (2)
- d)** **pericula** (acc.) means *dangers*. What change would you have to make to **pericula** if you were to write *danger* (acc.)? (1)
- e)** **vinum** means *wine*. Explain the connection between **vinum** and the English word *vine*. (1)

1.4 Translate into English:

- a)** **incolae patriam amant.** (3)
- b)** **nauta muros aedificat.** (3)
- c)** **servi cibum parant.** (3)
- d)** **sagittas et gladios habent.** (4)
- e)** **ventum et turbas timemus.** (4)

1.5 Translate into Latin:

- a)** The queen watches the women. (3)
- b)** The master enters the town. (3)
- c)** The friends carry the wine. (3)
- d)** She prepares the dinner. (2)

Total marks: 35

Revision tip

Sometimes a sentence seems to have no subject. Don't panic – either you haven't looked properly or, more likely, the subject of the sentence is 'in the verb'. If a sentence has no noun in the nominative case, the subject must be a pronoun (I, you, he, etc.) and will be found tucked up inside the ending of the verb. A good example of this is in question 1.4 d) above, where the subject is 'they'.

1.7 Nouns like puer and magister

A few 2nd declension nouns end in -er and go like **puer** or **magister**:

puer, pueri, m. = boy	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puer	puer-i
Vocative	puer	puer-i
Accusative	puer-um	puer-os
Genitive	puer-i	puer-orum
Dative	puer-o	puer-is
Ablative	puer-o	puer-is

magister, magistri, m. = teacher/master	Singular	Plural
Nominative	magister	magistr-i
Vocative	magister	magistr-i
Accusative	magistr-um	magistr-os
Genitive	magistr-i	magistr-orum
Dative	magistr-o	magistr-is
Ablative	magistr-o	magistr-is

Note that **magister** drops its 'e' from the accusative singular onwards.

Nouns like **magister**:

ager, agri, m. = field

liber, libri, m. = book

Revision tip

These nouns use exactly the same endings as **dominus** in all cases except the nominative and vocative singular.

1.8 Using all the cases

The two most important cases are the nominative and accusative, but you need to know how the others work too.

Once you have worked out which word is the subject, which is the verb and which is the object, you will often be left with some other words, and to get these right you need to look at what case they are in.

Vocative: addressing (talking to) someone

Remember that, when talking to someone, we put the person we are talking to in the vocative case. Nouns in the vocative will almost always be found inside inverted commas.

'puellam amas, **Marce**' = 'You love the girl, **Marcus**.'

'laboratis, **agricolae**' = 'You are working, **farmers**.'

Revision tip

Many of the cases use the same endings, so it is very easy to muddle them up if you are not careful. Take particular care with the ending **-ae** which could be genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural or vocative plural, depending on how the noun is being used in the sentence.

Genitive: of

filia **reginae** = the daughter **OF** the queen.

amici **agricolarum** = the friends **OF** the farmers.

Dative: to/for

donum **puero** dat. = He gives a present **TO** the boy.

ancillae cantas. = You are singing **TO** the maidservant.

Ablative: by/with/from

agricolam **hasta** necant. = They are killing the farmer **WITH** a spear.

sagittis pugnant. = They are fighting **WITH** arrows.

Revision tip

The genitive plural is easy: if the noun ends in **-orum** or **-arum**, it is genitive plural.

poetarum = of the poets

nuntiorum = of the messengers

templorum = of the temples

Exam-style questions

1.6 Translate into English:

- a) dea vinum incolis dat. (4)
- b) servus cibum domino parat. (4)
- c) sagittas sociorum timemus. (3)
- d) librum magistro legis. (3)
- e) 'ancillas, domine, non terres!' (3)

1.7 Study the sentences in 1.6 and answer the questions that follow.

- a) From sentence 1.6 a) give, in Latin, one example of each of the following:
 - i) a 1st declension noun (1)
 - ii) a 2nd declension noun. (1)
- b) **domino** in sentence 1.6 b): in which case is this noun? (1)
- c) **sagittas** in sentence 1.6 c): in which case is this noun? (1)
- d) **legis** in sentence 1.6 d): what part of which verb is this? (1)
- e) **terres** in sentence 1.6 e): give the Latin object of this verb. (1)
- f) In sentence 1.6 e) above, we are told that *you do not terrify the maidservants* – **ancillas non terres**. What change would be needed to **terres** if you were to write *they do not terrify the maidservants*? (1)

1.8 Translate into Latin:

- a) You (sing.) do not fear the sailors. (2)
- b) The Romans praise the slaves. (3)
- c) We carry swords and spears. (3)
- d) The master does not kill the slave girls. (3)

Total marks: 35

Make sure you know

- ★ The present tense of **amo**, **moneo**, **rego**, **audio** and **capio**.
- ★ The declension of **puella**, **dominus**, **bellum**, **puer** and **magister**.
- ★ The use of the six cases: nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative.
- ★ The difference between a subject and an object, and how to know which is which in a sentence.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 Give the present infinitive of **capio** (3½).
- 2 In what case is the Latin subject of a sentence written?
- 3 In what case is the Latin object of a sentence written?
- 4 Give the 3rd person plural of the present tense of **venio** (4).
- 5 **verborum**. In which case is this word and what does it mean?

2.1 Adjectives: bonus

Adjectives describe nouns and, in Latin, must 'agree' with the noun they describe in case, gender and number.

Many adjectives decline like **bonus**.

bonus, bona, bonum = good			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	bon-us	bon-a	bon-um
Vocative	bon-e	bon-a	bon-um
Accusative	bon-um	bon-am	bon-um
Genitive	bon-i	bon-ae	bon-i
Dative	bon-o	bon-ae	bon-o
Ablative	bon-o	bon-a	bon-o
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	bon-i	bon-ae	bon-a
Vocative	bon-i	bon-ae	bon-a
Accusative	bon-os	bon-as	bon-a
Genitive	bon-orum	bon-arum	bon-orum
Dative	bon-is	bon-is	bon-is
Ablative	bon-is	bon-is	bon-is

Revision tip

The masculine of **bonus** goes like **dominus**.

The feminine goes like **puella**.

The neuter goes like **bellum**.

2.2 Agreement of adjectives

Adjectives 'agree' with the noun they describe in gender, case and number. If the noun is masculine, nominative plural, so must the adjective be.

Examples

puellarum bonarum = of the good girls

magnum gladium habemus. = We have big swords.

pueros laetos spectas. = You watch the happy boys.

Revision tip

Adjectives very often, though not always, rhyme with the nouns they describe.

2.3 Adjectives in -er

Make sure you have learnt the three adjectives which end in -er, and behave like either **puer** or **magister**, i.e. either dropping their 'e' or not.

miser, misera, miserum = wretched

keeps the 'e'

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum = beautiful

drops the 'e'

vester, vestra, vestrum = your

drops the 'e'

Exam-style questions

- 2.1** Translate into English:
- a) dominus malus servum punit. (4)
 - b) dea irata equos terret. (4)
 - c) muros magnos aedificamus. (3)
 - d) filiam magistri noti amo. (4)
 - e) ancillas pulchras non videtis. (4)
- 2.2** Study the sentences above and answer the following:
- a) In sentence 2.1 a) above, with which noun does **malus** agree? (1)
 - b) In sentence 2.1 b) above, which gender is the word **irata**? (1)
 - c) In sentence 2.1 c) above, which case is **magnos**, and why? (2)
 - d) In sentence 2.1 d) above, which word is the adjective? (1)
 - e) In sentence 2.1 e) above: **pulchras**. What is the nominative, masculine singular of this adjective? (1)

Total marks: 25

2.4 The verb sum = 'to be'

The verb 'to be' is irregular and goes as follows:

esse = to be	
sum	I am
es	You (singular) are
est	He/she/it is
sumus	We are
estis	You (plural) are
sunt	They are

2.5 sum + complement

The verb **sum** is preceded by a complement: a noun or adjective in the same case, gender and number as the subject, to which it refers.

Examples

murus altus est. = The wall is high.

feminae laetae sunt. = The women are happy.

domini validi sunt. = The masters are strong.

'tuti sumus, amici.' = 'We are safe, friends.'

2.6 Prepositions

Prepositions are little words that tell us something about the position of a noun.

Some are followed by the accusative case, some by the ablative.

Prepositions + accusative

ad (+ acc.)	to/towards
in (+ acc.)	into/on to
contra (+ acc.)	against
per (+ acc.)	through
prope (+ acc.)	near
trans (+ acc.)	across

Examples

ad murum ambulamus. = We walk towards the wall.

in templum venis. = You come into the temple.

contra Romanos festinant. = They hurry against the Romans.

per undas navigant. = They sail through the waves.

prope oppidum habitat. = He lives near the town.

Prepositions + ablative

a (or ab) (+ abl.)	by/from
cum (+ abl.)	with
de (+ abl.)	down from/concerning
ex (or e) (+ abl.)	out of
in (+ abl.)	in/on

Examples

ab agris festino. = I hurry from the fields.

cum amicis ambulo. = I walk with the friends.

ex oppido festinamus. = We hurry out of the town.

agricola in aqua est. = The farmer is in the water.

Revision tip

Be sure not to muddle **in** (+ acc.) = into/onto with **in** (+ abl.) = in/on.

Exam-style questions

2.3 Translate into English:

- a)** in aquam currunt. (3)
- b)** ex aqua festinant. (3)
- c)** per vias ambulamus. (3)
- d)** cum amicis luditis. (3)
- e)** aquam prope villam ponit. (4)

2.4 Answer the following:

- a)** In sentence 2.3 a) above, in which case is the word **aquam** and why? (2)
- b)** In sentence 2.3 b) above, which word is the preposition? Translate it (2)
- c)** In sentence 2.3 c) above, **per vias** means *through the streets*. What change would be needed to these words if you wished to write *through the street*? (2)
- d)** In sentence 2.3 d) above, in which case is **amicis**, and why? (2)
- e)** In sentence 2.3 e) above, by which case is the preposition **prope** followed in Latin? (1)

Total marks: 25

2.7 Imperatives

To give an order, we use the imperative. These are found in the singular form if you are talking to one person, or the plural if you are talking to more than one.

Singular	ama	mone	rege	audi	cape
Plural	amate	monete	regite	audite	capite

Examples

'audi magistrum, Marce!' = 'Listen to the master, Marcus!'

'audite agricolam, servi!' = 'Listen to the farmer, slaves!'

Revision tip

An imperative will almost always be found inside inverted commas. Note also that the word in the vocative rarely comes at the beginning of the sentence.

Exam-style questions

2.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow in English.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 ubi <u>Graeci</u> ad oppidum Troiam tandem
veniunt, muros statim oppugnant et cum
<u>Troianis</u> diu pugnant. bellum <u>longum</u> est.
Graeci Troianos proeliis saevis magnopere</p> <p>5 terrent et multos necant. dei tamen, quod
oppidum Troiam amant, multum auxilium
Troianis dant. Graeci igitur muros oppidi
non intrant. iam fessi sunt et ad patriam
suam navigare cupiunt.</p> | <p>Graeci, -orum, m. pl. = the Greeks</p> <p>Troiani, -orum, m. pl. = the Trojans</p> <p>longus, -a, -um = long</p> |
|---|---|

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- a)** ubi Graeci ad oppidum Troiam tandem veniunt ... (lines 1–2).
Where do the Greeks come to? (2)
- b)** ... muros statim oppugnant ... (line 2)
What do they immediately do when they get there? (3)
- c)** ... cum Troianis diu pugnant. bellum longum est. (lines 2–3)
How long does the fighting go on? (3)
- d)** Graeci Troianos proeliis saevis magnopere terrent ... (lines 4–5)
How do the Greeks unsettle the Trojans? (4)
- e)** dei tamen, quod oppidum Troiam amant, multum auxilium
Troianis dant. (lines 5–7)
Why do the gods help the Trojans? (3)
- 2.6** Translate the passage into good English. (30)
- 2.7** Study the passage and answer the questions that follow in English.
- a)** From the passage give, in Latin, one example of each of the following: (1)
- i)** an adjective (1)
- ii)** a preposition followed by the accusative. (1)
- b)** oppidum (line 1): in which case is this noun? Why? (2)
- c)** Troianos (line 4): in which case is this noun? (1)
- d)** saevis (line 4): with which noun does this adjective agree and in which case is it? (2)
- e)** sunt (line 8): which part of which verb is this? Translate it. (2)
- f)** In line 8, we are told that the Greeks are tired – fessi sunt. If you were to say *the Greek* (singular) *is tired*, what change would be necessary to the word fessi? (1)
- 2.8** Translate into Latin:
- a)** We see the queen. (3)
- b)** The boys have books. (4)
- c)** The sailors build the walls and streets. (6)
- d)** The god and the woman warn the son. (7)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The declension of **bonus**.
- ★ How adjectives agree with the nouns they describe.
- ★ The verb **sum**.
- ★ The use of prepositions.
- ★ How imperatives work.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 If an adjective is used in Latin to describe a noun, what happens to the case, gender and number of the adjective?
- 2 What is the Latin for 'he is' and 'we are'?
- 3 Which case in Latin is used after the following prepositions: **ad**, **per**, **prope** and **trans**?
- 4 Which case in Latin is used after the following prepositions: **a** (or **ab**), **de**, **ex** and **cum**?
- 5 Why does care need to be taken with the Latin preposition **in**?

3.1 Verbs: the imperfect tense

The imperfect tense refers to an action that happened (over a period of time), was happening or used to happen in the past. The endings for all five regular conjugations are essentially the same:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
ama-bam	mone-bam	reg-ebam	audi-ebam	cap-iebam
ama-bas	mone-bas	reg-ebas	audi-ebas	cap-iebas
ama-bat	mone-bat	reg-ebat	audi-ebat	cap-iebat
ama-bamus	mone-bamus	reg-ebamus	audi-ebamus	cap-iebamus
ama-batis	mone-batis	reg-ebatis	audi-ebatis	cap-iebatis
ama-bant	mone-bant	reg-ebant	audi-ebant	cap-iebant

Revision tip

The endings **-bam**, **-bas**, **-bat**, **-bamus**, **-batis**, **-bant** are the same for all, and are very easy to recognise. The vowel(s) before these endings change from conjugation to conjugation but should cause you no real trouble.

Examples

vocabam = I called/was calling/used to call

clamabatis = you (plural) shouted/were shouting/used to shout

videbant = they saw/were seeing/used to see

Exam-style questions

3.1 Translate into English:

- a)** *feminae miserae non dormiebant.* (4)
- b)** *muros magnos spectabamus.* (3)
- c)** *nuntius libros ad dominum iratum portabat.* (6)
- d)** *socii cum Romanis saevis pugnabant.* (5)
- e)** *cum amicis meis ludebam et cantabam.* (6)

3.2 Answer the following:

- a)** In sentence 3.1 a) above, in which tense is **dormiebant**? (1)
- b)** **spectabamus**, in sentence 3.1 b) above: what is the first person singular, present tense of this verb? (1)
- c)** In sentence 3.1 c), **portabat** means *(he) was carrying*. What change would be required to the word **portabat** if we wished to say *he is carrying*? (1)
- d)** In sentence 3.1 d), **pugnabant** means *(they) were fighting*. How would you say in Latin *they are fighting*? (1)
- e)** Look at sentences 3.1 a) to e). Write down all the verbs in the imperfect tense and, for each one, give its present infinitive. (12)

Total marks: 40

3.2 Imperfect of sum

The verb 'to be' in the imperfect tense is formed as follows:

eram	I was
eras	you (singular) were
erat	he/she/it was
eramus	we were
eratis	you (plural) were
errant	they were

Revision tip

The forms **erat** and **erant** are very common and should cause you no real difficulty.

Romanus laetus **erat**. = The Roman was happy.

Claudia et Iulia ancillae **erant**. = Claudia and Julia were maidservants.

3.3 Adverbs

Adverbs are used to describe verbs, telling us where, when or how something is done, for example, quickly, slowly, often, etc. They do not decline or change in any way. Examples are given below:

statim	immediately
magnopere	greatly
bene	well
semper	always
diu	for a long time
numquam	never
mox	soon

Examples

dominus semper clamabat. = The master was always shouting.

servus diu laborabat. = The slave was working for a long time.

puellae cum pueris semper pugnant. = Girls always fight with boys.

3.4 Subordinate clauses

Two useful Latin words are **ubi** = when and **quod** = because. Using these two little words, we can read and write sentences that tell us when things were happening and why they were happening. The bits of the sentence which tell us when and why are called subordinate clauses, because they are subordinate to (or less important than) the main part of the sentence. Subordinate clauses are often separated from the rest of the sentence using commas.

pueri, ubi in agro laborabant, cantabant. = The boys, when they were working in the field, were singing.

agricola, quod laetus est, cantat. = The farmer is singing because he is happy.

Notice how the '**ubi** clause' or the '**quod** clause' is often tucked inside the rest of the sentence, like the jam in a sandwich.

Notice also that there are various ways of translating these types of sentences. For example, the first sentence above could be translated 'When the boys were working in the field, they were singing.'

The trick is to work out carefully what it means and then write the translation that sounds most natural.

Revision tip

At Level 1, when you see the words **ubi** or **quod**, you are probably going to be told either when something happened or why it happened.

3.5 Pronouns

Make sure you know the following pronouns, found in the nominative or accusative case.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ego = I	nos = we
Accusative	me = me	nos = us
Nominative	tu = you	vos = you
Accusative	te = you	vos = you

Revision tip

Pronouns are used in the nominative for emphasis (where we might use italics) and in the accusative where they stand as the object of the verb, or with prepositions.

ego magnus sum sed tu parvus es. = *I* am big but *you* are small.

ad me ambulabat. = He was walking towards me.

Examples

ego dominus magnus sum. = I am a great master.

tu servos semper vocas. = You are always calling the slaves.

magister me numquam laudat. = The teacher never praises me.

vos diu spectabant. = They were watching you for a long time.

Exam-style questions

3.3 Translate into English:

- a) agricolae, quod in agris semper laborabant, fessi erant. (6)
 b) regina, ubi nos regebat, semper laeta erat. (6)
 c) me, quod bene cantabam, saepe laudabant. (6)
 d) Romani, quod fortiter pugnabant, nos semper superabant. (6)
 e) poeta, ubi in templo cantabat, numquam iratus erat. (6)

3.4 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 3.3 a) above, give and translate an adverb. (2)
 b) In sentence 3.3 b) above, what part of which verb is erat? (2)
 c) In sentence 3.3 c) above, give an example of a personal pronoun and translate it. (2)
 d) In sentence 3.3 d) above, write down the Latin subject and object of the verb **superabant**. (2)
 e) In sentence 3.3 e) above, with which noun does the adjective **iratus** agree? What would **iratus** become if the subject of the sentence were feminine singular? (2)

Total marks: 40

3.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow in English.

- 1 post longum bellum Graeci Troianos Graeci, -orum, m. pl. = the Greeks
 superare cupiebant. itaque equum Troiani, -orum, m. pl. = the Trojans
 aedificare constituunt. equum prope
 oppidum ponunt et ad insulam
 5 discedunt. in equo erant multi Graeci.
 Troiani, ubi equum vident, hastas ad eum eum = it (the horse)
 iaciunt. nocte tamen Graeci ex equo nocte = in the night
 celeriter descendunt et oppidum delent. descendunt = they climb down

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- a) post longum bellum Graeci ... equum aedificare constituunt. (lines 1–3)
 What do the Greeks decide to do after the long war? (2)
 b) equum prope oppidum ponunt et ad insulam discedunt. (lines 3–5)
 Where do they put the horse, and what do they do then? (3)
 c) in equo erant multi Graeci. (line 5)
 Who was in the horse? (2)
 d) Troiani, ubi equum vident, hastas ad eum iaciunt. (lines 6–7)
 What do the Trojans do when they see the horse? (2)
 e) nocte tamen Graeci ex equo celeriter descendunt et oppidum delent.
 (lines 7–8)
 Explain what happens in the night. (4)
 3.6 Translate the passage into good English. (30)
 3.7 Study the passage and answer the following questions.
 a) From the passage give, in Latin, one example of each of the following:
 i) a verb in the imperfect tense (1)
 ii) an adverb. (1)
 b) discedunt (line 5): in which person, number and tense is this verb? (2)
 c) equo (line 5): in which case is this noun, and why? (2)
 d) erant (line 5): which part of which verb is this? Translate it. (3)
 e) iaciunt (line 7): what is the subject of this verb? What is the object? (2)
 f) In lines 6–7, we are told that *the Trojans throw spears* – hastas ... iaciunt.
 If you were to say *the Greeks throw a spear*, what change would be
 necessary to the word hastas? (1)

→

3.8 Translate into Latin:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| a) The Romans do not destroy the town. | (5) |
| b) He was not building a temple. | (4) |
| c) The sailors do not carry money. | (5) |
| d) You (pl.) were often watching the boys and girls. | (6) |

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The imperfect tense of regular verbs.
- ★ The imperfect tense of **sum**.
- ★ How adverbs work.
- ★ The use of pronouns in the nominative and accusative cases.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 Write out the imperfect tense of **sum**.
- 2 Give the 3rd person singular, imperfect tense of **intro** (1), **rideo** (2), **bibo** (3), **venio** (4) and **iacio** (3½).
- 3 Why might a personal pronoun be used in Latin in the nominative case?
- 4 Give two uses of personal pronouns in Latin in the accusative case.
- 5 Which of the following do NOT decline in Latin: 1st declension nouns, adjectives like **bonus**, personal pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions?

4.1 The perfect tense

The final tense you need to learn for Level 1 is the perfect tense, which tells us what happened or has happened in the past. It refers to a completed action, unlike the imperfect tense which refers to a continuous or ongoing action.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
amav-i	monu-i	rex-i	audiv-i	cep-i
amav-isti	monu-isti	rex-isti	audiv-isti	cep-isti
amav-it	monu-it	rex-it	audiv-it	cep-it
amav-imus	monu-imus	rex-imus	audiv-imus	cep-imus
amav-istis	monu-istis	rex-istis	audiv-istis	cep-istis
amav-erunt	monu-erunt	rex-erunt	audiv-erunt	cep-erunt

The perfect tense endings are the same for all conjugations and are added to the perfect stem. In order to find the perfect stem of a verb, you need to know its principal parts.

4.2 Principal parts

All verbs have principal parts, and when revising you should make sure you know them all. For Level 1, you do not need to know the 4th principal part, but it is much easier to learn them all together, rather than coming back later to add the 4th.

amo	amare	amavi	amatum	I love
moneo	monere	monui	monitum	I warn/advise
rego	regere	rexī	rectum	I rule
audio	audire	audivi	auditum	I hear
capio	capere	cepi	captum	I capture
sum	esse	fui	–	I am

The 1st principal part is the 1st person singular of the present tense: for example, I love.

The 2nd principal part is the present infinitive: for example, to love.

The 3rd principal part is the 1st person singular of the perfect tense: for example, I have loved.

The 4th principal part is the supine: for example, in order to love. (Note that **sum** has no supine.)

And then at the end we have the meaning, in case you forget what the verb itself means.

The reason we are reviewing these now is that, to form the perfect tense of a verb, you have to understand the verb's principal parts. The 3rd one is sometimes a bit odd looking, but once you know it, forming the perfect tense is simple: you just chop off the -i and add the endings, -i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt.

Revision tip

The perfect tense endings are the same for every verb, even the irregular ones like **sum**. But remember, you need to know the verb's perfect stem, and you can only get that right by learning the principal parts.

Exam-style questions

- 4.1** Write out the perfect tense of the following verbs:
- a) **canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatum** = I sing (2)
 - b) **intro, intrare, intravi, intratum** = I go in (2)
 - c) **sto, stare, steti, statum** = I stand (2)
 - d) **iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum** = I order (2)
 - e) **scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum** = I write (2)
- 4.2** Translate the following into English:
- a) **Romani, quod irati erant, incolas puniverunt.** (6)
 - b) **dominus cibum prope murum posuit.** (6)
 - c) **dei et deae agricolas terruerunt.** (6)
 - d) **nautae auxilium puero parvo dederunt.** (6)
 - e) **amicus reginae scuta et sagittas copiis paravit.** (6)
- 4.3** Answer the following:
- a) In sentence 4.2 a) above, in which tense is **erant**? Give the present infinitive of this verb. (2)
 - b) In sentence 4.2 b) above, which part of which verb is **posuit**? Give its present infinitive. (3)
 - c) In sentence 4.2 c) above, **terruerunt** means *(they) terrified*. What change would be needed to **terruerunt** if you were to write *they terrify*? (1)
 - d) In sentence 4.2 d) above, find a verb in the perfect tense. What is the Latin subject of this verb? Give the verb's present infinitive. (3)
 - e) In sentence 4.2 e) above, **paravit** means *(he) prepared*. What change would be needed to **paravit** if you wished to write *they prepare*? (1)

Total marks: 50

4.3 Questions

Here are two ways of asking a question in Latin.

- 1** A simple (or open) question is formed by adding **-ne** to the end of the first word in the sentence.

Examples

ambulasne? = Are you walking?

puerine puellas amant? = Do the boys love the girls?

- 2** A specific question is formed using a questioning word, such as: **cur?** = why?, **quid?** = what?, **quis?** = who? or **ubi?** = where?

Examples

quis servum necavit? = Who killed the slave?

cur in templum currebant? = Why were they running into the temple?

Revision tip

The word **ubi** can mean 'when' (in a subordinate clause) or 'where?' (in a question). If it is used with a question mark, it must mean 'where?'

4.4 Golden rules of Latin translation

Now would be a good time to revise the golden rules for successful translation of a simple Latin sentence. If you follow these rules, you will be safe – so make sure you follow them!

Revision tips

- 1 Look at the main verb first. It should be at the end.
- 2 If the verb is 1st or 2nd person, singular or plural, the subject of the verb **MUST** be the pronoun *I*, *you* (singular), *we* or *you* (plural).
- 3 If the verb is 3rd person, singular or plural, the subject of the verb will **EITHER** be the pronoun *he/she/it* or *they*, **OR** a noun in the nominative case.
- 4 If (and only if) the verb is 3rd person, look for a noun in the nominative case. If you find one, it must be the subject. If you don't, the subject must be *he/she/it* or *they*.
- 5 Translate the subject and the verb. This is the most important part of the whole sentence, and if you get this right, you should be on track to get the rest right as well.
- 6 Look for an object, a noun in the accusative case. If you find one, translate it after the verb.
- 7 Look at the other words in the sentence and work out which case they are in. Translate them carefully, following the case that they are in. Don't just guess or try to cram them into the sentence in any way that might sound sensible.

There are other rules to follow, of course. For example:

- 8 Adjectives agree with the nouns they describe. So only put an adjective together with a noun if it is agreeing with it in gender, case and number.
- 9 Prepositions are followed by a noun in either the accusative or ablative case. Be sure to translate the preposition with the correct noun, which is almost always the very next word in the sentence, so this is not too tricky.
- 10 Some sentences have a subordinate clause tucked inside them, introduced, for example, by **ubi** or **quod**. If so, be sure to deal with these bits of the sentence carefully. Remember, the main verb will be the one at the end of the sentence, not the one tucked into the subordinate clause.

If you can keep all these rules clear in your head, particularly rules 1–5, you will not go too far wrong.

Exam-style questions

4.4 Translate into English, following the golden rules of Latin translation above:

- a) olim deus puellam pulchram punivit. (5)
- b) puerum fessum numquam monetis. (4)
- c) cum viris, quod irati erant, diu pugnabamus. (7)
- d) cum amicis ridebat ubi in templum festinaverunt. (7)
- e) cur poeta librum prope murum magnum posuit? (7)

Total marks: 30

4.5 Numbers

You need to know how to count from 1 to 10 in Latin:

- I unus = one
- II duo = two
- III tres = three
- IV quattuor = four
- V quinque = five
- VI sex = six
- VII septem = seven
- VIII octo = eight
- IX novem = nine
- X decem = ten

Exam-style questions

4.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow in English.

- 1 olim erat puella pulchra, nomine Hero. nomine = called
multos amicos habebat et diu laeta erat.
puerum clarum, nomine Leandrum, amabat.
sed Leander trans undas habitabat. itaque
- 5 Leander puellam saepe videre non poterat. poterat = (he) was able
Leander igitur miser erat. tandem, quod
periculum non timebat, trans undas
natare constituit natare = to swim

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- a) olim erat puella pulchra, nomine Hero. (line 1)
How is Hero described? (2)
- b) multos amicos habebat et diu laeta erat. (line 2)
Why was she happy? (2)
- c) multos amicos habebat et diu laeta erat. (line 2)
Give and translate the Latin word which tells us how long she was happy for. (2)
- d) puerum clarum, nomine Leandrum, amabat. (line 3)
Who did she love and how is he described? (2)
- e) sed Leander trans undas habitabat. (line 4)
Why was it not possible for Hero to see her boyfriend often? (2)
- f) Leander igitur miser erat. (line 6)
How did this make Leander feel? (1)
- g) ... periculum non timebat ... (line 7)
What do we learn about Leander? (2)
- h) ... trans undas natare constituit. (lines 7–8)
How did he decide to solve the problem? (2)

→

4.6 Translate the passage below into good English.**(30)**

- 1 quod venti iam boni erant, Leander nocte nocte = at night
discedere statim constituit. in aquam
desiluit et diu trans undas ad terram puellae desiluit = he jumped down
natabat. mox tamen in magnum periculum venit. nato (1) = I swim
- 5 quod venti iam validi erant, undae altae saepe
Leandrum superaverunt.
tandem Leander perterritus clamavit: 'audi me,
Hero! da mihi auxilium!' Hero tamen in ora mihi = to me ora, -ae, f. = shore
manebat et 'ubi es, Leander?' frustra clamabat. frustra = in vain

*Common Entrance Practice Paper June 2011, adapted***4.7** Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

- 1 tandem Hero puerum in periculo inter inter (+ acc.) = among
undas vidit. perterrita erat et auxilium ei ei = to him
dare constituit. undas intravit et ad puerum
natauit. sed undae puellam quoque nato (1) = I swim
- 5 superaverunt. sic undae puerum et puellam
necaverunt.

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- a)** From the passage give, in Latin, one example of each of the following:
- i)** a verb in the perfect tense (1)
 - ii)** an adverb. (1)
- b)** **undas** (line 2): in which case is this noun? Why is this case used? (2)
- c)** **constituit** (line 3): what does this word mean? Explain the connection between **constituit** and the English word *constitution*. (3)
- d)** **intravit** (line 3): in which tense is this verb? What is the first person singular, present tense of this verb? (2)
- e)** **superaverunt** (line 5): this word means *they overcame*. How would you say in Latin *they overcome* (present tense)? (1)
- 4.8** Translate into Latin:
- a)** We do not always praise the wine. (4)
 - b)** The masters always warn the slaves. (5)
 - c)** The master and the slave enter the country house. (6)
 - d)** The schoolmaster often calls the girls. (5)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The perfect tense of all verbs.
- ★ How to form questions.
- ★ The numbers 1–10.

Once you have thoroughly revised and mastered the material in Chapters 1–4, you will be ready for Latin Level 1. Good luck!

Test yourself

Now that you have covered all the grammar and rules that you need for Level 1, make sure you know all the vocabulary for Level 1. Then check that you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 To which conjugation do the following belong: **currebant**, **vocabamus**, **curritis**, **scripserunt**, **fecit**? Translate them.
- 2 To which declension do the following belong: **hastarum**, **muros**, **viam**, **cibus**, **pericula**? Translate them.
- 3 Give the principal parts of the following verbs: **clamo**, **video**, **mitto**, **venio**, **iacio**.
- 4 Write out the cardinals from one to ten in Latin.
- 5 Give the Latin for *I kill*, *the spear*, *the letter*.

5.1 The future tense

The future tense describes what will happen in the future.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
ama-bo	mone-bo	reg-am	audi-am	cap-iam
ama-bis	mone-bis	reg-es	audi-es	cap-ies
ama-bit	mone-bit	reg-et	audi-et	cap-iet
ama-bimus	mone-bimus	reg-emus	audi-emus	cap-iemus
ama-bitis	mone-bitis	reg-etis	audi-etis	cap-ietis
ama-bunt	mone-bunt	reg-ent	audi-ent	cap-ient

5.2 Future of sum

The future tense of **sum** is quite easy to learn, and sort of rhymes with the -bo, -bis, -bit endings above.

ero	I shall be
eris	you (singular) will be
erit	he/she/it will be
erimus	we shall be
eritis	you (plural) will be
erunt	they will be

Exam-style questions

5.1 Translate into English:

- a) Romani oppidum magnum mox oppugnabunt. (5)
- b) copiae multa arma incolis dabunt. (5)
- c) femina cibum ancillis et servis semper colliget. (6)
- d) perterriti erimus quod venti magni et undae altae erunt. (8)
- e) poetae multos libros in templo semper legent. (6)

5.2 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 5.1 a), which part of which verb is **oppugnabunt**? (2)
- b) In sentence 5.1 b), put the verb **dabunt** into the imperfect tense, keeping the person and number the same. (1)
- c) In sentence 5.1 c), in which tense is the verb **colliget**? What would be the Latin for *they are collecting*? (2)
- d) In sentence 5.1 d), from which verb do the forms **erimus** and **erunt** come? What would these forms become if they were in the imperfect tense? (3)
- e) In sentence 5.1 e), which part of which verb is **legent**? (2)

Total marks: 40

5.3 3rd declension nouns: rex

A very large number of nouns of the 3rd declension decline like **rex** if they are masculine or feminine.

rex, regis, m. = king	Singular	Plural
Nominative	rex	reg-es
Vocative	rex	reg-es
Accusative	reg-em	reg-es
Genitive	reg-is	reg-um
Dative	reg-i	reg-ibus
Ablative	reg-e	reg-ibus

Notice how the endings are added to the noun stem, which changes in the accusative singular. Make sure you know the stem of each noun. It is found by taking the **-is** off the genitive singular.

Examples

dux, ducis, m. = leader

stem = **duc-**

coniunx, coniugis, m./f. = husband/wife

stem = **coniug-**

miles, militis, m. = soldier

stem = **milit-**

With the stem, simply add the endings **-em, -is, -i, -e**, etc. and you can't go wrong.

Revision tip

Masculine and feminine nouns like **rex** almost always change their 'front ends' as they move from the nominative and vocative singular forms to the accusative singular and all other forms. Getting this stem change right is crucial, so pay careful attention to it when you revise each noun.

Revision tip

Take great care with adjectives: when agreeing with 3rd declension nouns, these very rarely rhyme as they so often used to when we were dealing only with nouns of the 1st and 2nd declensions.

Exam-style questions

5.3 Translate into English:

- a)** *cives ducem expectabunt.* (3)
- b)** *custodes copias hostium diu timebant.* (5)
- c)** *iuvenis laetus coniugem ducis clari laudavit.* (6)
- d)** *Romani senes et feminas in urbe relinquent.* (5)
- e)** *dux multa dona uxori pulchrae dedit.* (6)

5.4 Answer the following:

- a)** In sentence 5.3 a) above, in which case is **cives**? What is this noun's nominative singular? (2)
- b)** In sentence 5.3 b) above, in which case is **hostium**? Give this noun's ablative plural. (2)
- c)** In sentence 5.3 c) above, write down all the 3rd declension nouns in the sentence. (3)
- d)** In sentence 5.3 d) above, **senes** means old men. Explain the connection between **senes** and the English word *senile*. (1)
- e)** In sentence 5.3 e) above, in which case is **pulchrae** and with which noun does it agree? (2)

Total marks: 35

5.4 3rd declension nouns: nomen

rex is the most important 3rd declension noun, so make sure you know it backwards before continuing with this section. Of course, not all 3rd declension nouns go like **rex**, not least because some are neuter. Many of these neuter 3rd declension nouns go like **nomen**. These essentially do what neuter nouns always do, i.e. have the same endings in the nominative, vocative and accusative, but then behave like **rex** in the genitive, dative and ablative. Notice how the stem changes in the genitive singular.

nomen, nominis, n = name	Singular	Plural
Nominative	nomen	nomin-a
Vocative	nomen	nomin-a
Accusative	nomen	nomin-a
Genitive	nomin-is	nomin-um
Dative	nomin-i	nomin-ibus
Ablative	nomin-e	nomin-ibus

Revision tip

There are some variations on these two 3rd declension nouns, **rex** and **nomen**. For now, however, all you need to know is that the ablative singular of the word for *sea*, **mare**, is **mari**. This is a bit unexpected, but make sure you revise it so when it crops up, you won't be caught out.

There are also nouns (such as **hostes**) that go **-ium** in the genitive plural, rather than **-um**, but again, this should not cause you any problems.

5.5 More on the golden rules of Latin translation

Now that you are dealing with 3rd declension nouns, the importance of remembering your golden rules of Latin translation (Chapter 4.4) becomes even greater. Recognising the endings on nouns can be difficult because it assumes you know which declension the nouns belong to.

For example, consider the ending **-i** in the following sentence:

amicus pueri dona duci laeto dedit. = The friend of the boy gave gifts to the happy leader.

pueri 2nd declension genitive singular

duci 3rd declension dative singular

Or consider the ending **-is** in the following sentence:

amicus regis dona feminis dedit. = The friend of the king gave gifts to the women.

regis 3rd declension genitive singular

feminis 1st declension dative plural

Just remember, when you learn a noun, it is vital that you learn which declension it belongs to. That way, when you see it in a sentence you will be able to work out which case it is in without resorting to guesswork.

Exam-style questions

Here is a typical Level 2 passage of Latin. We will practise the three question types on the one passage of Latin (in the exam, each question will relate to a different passage).

5.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 Orpheus erat filius dei <u>Apollinis</u> . poeta | Apollo, -inis, m. = Apollo |
| bonus erat et, ubi cantabat, viri et feminae, | |
| etiam flumina et montes, iuvenem audire | |
| cupiebant. uxor Orphei, nomine Eurydice, | |
| 5 pulchra erat et diu laeta erat. olim tamen | |
| Eurydice cum amicis in <u>silvis</u> ambulabat. | silva, -ae, f. = wood. |
| subito <u>serpens</u> feminam <u>momordit</u> et | serpens, -entis, m. = snake |
| vulneravit. mox Eurydice mortua erat. | mordeo, -ere, momordi = I bite |

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- a)** Orpheus erat filius dei Apollinis. (line 1)
What are we told about Orpheus' relationship to Apollo? (2)
- b)** ... ubi cantabat, viri et feminae, etiam flumina et montes, iuvenem audire cupiebant. (lines 2–4)
What happened when Orpheus sang? (5)
- c)** uxor Orphei, nomine Eurydice, pulchra erat ... (lines 4–5)
Translate the Latin adjective which describes the appearance of Orpheus' wife. (2)
- d)** subito serpens feminam momordit et vulneravit. (lines 7–8)
What happened when Eurydice went for a walk with her friends? (4)
- e)** mox Eurydice mortua erat. (line 8)
What happened to Eurydice at the end of the story? (2)
- 5.6** Translate the passage into good English. (30)
- 5.7** Study the passage and answer the following questions.
- a)** cantabat (line 2). In which person and tense is this verb? (2)
- b)** Give an example from the passage of a present infinitive and translate it. (2)
- c)** flumina (line 3). In which case is this noun and why is this case used? (2)
- d)** erat (line 5). Give the 1st person singular, present tense of this verb. Put it into the future tense, keeping the same person and number. (2)
- e)** amicis (line 6). What does this word mean? Explain the connection between amicis and the English word amicable. (2)
- 5.8** Translate into Latin:
- a)** The master was warning the boy. (5)
- b)** The queen was praising the happy slave girls. (6)
- c)** Slaves do not fear the gods. (5)
- d)** She was calling the man. (4)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The future tense of all verbs.
- ★ 3rd declension nouns like rex and nomen.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 How does the noun **dux, ducis**, m. decline in the singular?
- 2 How does the noun **custos, custodis**, m. decline in the plural?
- 3 How does the noun **corpus, corporis**, n. decline in the singular?
- 4 How does the noun **vulnus, vulneris**, n. decline in the plural?
- 5 Write out the future tense of **moveo** (2), **cado** (3) and **facio** (3½).

6.1 The pluperfect tense

The other tense you need to know for Level 2 is the pluperfect tense, which tells us what had happened in the past. It is formed in the same way as the perfect tense, on the perfect stem (3rd principal part), but with a new set of endings.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
amav-eram	monu-eram	rex-eram	audiv-eram	cep-eram
amav-eras	monu-eras	rex-eras	audiv-eras	cep-eras
amav-erat	monu-erat	rex-erat	audiv-erat	cep-erat
amav-eramus	monu-eramus	rex-eramus	audiv-eramus	cep-eramus
amav-eratis	monu-eratis	rex-eratis	audiv-eratis	cep-eratis
amav-erant	monu-erant	rex-erant	audiv-erant	cep-erant

Examples

cantaverat = he had sung

acceperant = they had received

conspexeras = you had caught sight of

Revision tip

All verbs have the same endings in the pluperfect tense; and they all use the letter 'a', which is in 'had', so they are easy to recognise.

adveneram = I had arrived

collegeramus = we had collected

Exam-style questions

6.1 Translate into English:

- a) muros statim oppugnaverant. (3)
- b) incolae hostes semper timuerant. (4)
- c) milites Romani corpora hostium trans montes portaverant. (7)
- d) nos timent quod hostes semper superamus. (6)
- e) dux diu trans terras erraverat. (5)

6.2 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 6.1 a), which part of which verb is **oppugnaverant**? (2)
- b) In sentence 6.1 b), give the Latin subject and object of the verb **timuerant**. (2)
- c) In sentence 6.1 c), in which case is **corpora**? (1)
- d) In sentence 6.1 d), in which tense is **superamus**? How would you write *they had overcome*? (2)
- e) In sentence e), which part of which verb is **erraverat**? Give the present infinitive of this verb. (3)

Total marks: 35

6.2 3rd declension adjectives

All the adjectives you have revised so far have gone like **bonus**, taking their endings from the 1st and 2nd declensions. Many, however, follow the 3rd declension and go like **tristis**.

tristis, triste = sad, gloomy

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	trist-is	trist-is	trist-e
Vocative	trist-is	trist-is	trist-e
Accusative	trist-em	trist-em	trist-e
Genitive	trist-is	trist-is	trist-is
Dative	trist-i	trist-i	trist-i
Ablative	trist-i	trist-i	trist-i
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	trist-es	trist-es	trist-ia
Vocative	trist-es	trist-es	trist-ia
Accusative	trist-es	trist-es	trist-ia
Genitive	trist-ium	trist-ium	trist-ium
Dative	trist-ibus	trist-ibus	trist-ibus
Ablative	trist-ibus	trist-ibus	trist-ibus

Notice how the endings in the masculine and feminine are pretty much the same as **rex**, and in the neuter they are pretty much the same as **nomen**; with one huge and important difference: the ablative singular ends in **-i**, not **-e**. Note also the neuter plural endings in **-ia** rather than **-a**.

Examples

agricolarum tristium = of the sad farmers

ad feminam tristem = to the sad woman

cum rege tristi = with the sad king

Revision tip

That ablative singular can catch you out.

Adjectives like **tristis**:

crudelis, crudele = cruel

difficilis, difficile = difficult

facilis, facile = easy

fortis, forte = strong, brave

nobilis, nobile = noble

omnis, omne = every, all

6.3 Other 3rd declension adjectives

Some 3rd declension adjectives behave in the same way as **tristis** but start off looking rather different. These adjectives have the same ending in the nominative singular in all three genders, unlike **tristis**, which changes to **triste** in the neuter.

Examples

audax, audacis = bold

felix, felicitas = happy, fortunate

ingens, ingentis = huge

sapiens, sapientis = wise

Revision tip

These adjectives are always written in a vocabulary list with their masculine nominative and genitive singular forms, so that you can see what the stem is.

ingens, ingentis: stem = ingent-

ingens, ingentis = huge			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ingens	ingens	ingens
Vocative	ingens	ingens	ingens
Accusative	ingent-em	ingent-em	ingens
Genitive	ingent-is	ingent-is	ingent-is
Dative	ingent-i	ingent-i	ingent-i
Ablative	ingent-i	ingent-i	ingent-i
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ingent-es	ingent-es	ingent-ia
Vocative	ingent-es	ingent-es	ingent-ia
Accusative	ingent-es	ingent-es	ingent-ia
Genitive	ingent-ium	ingent-ium	ingent-ium
Dative	ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus
Ablative	ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus

Examples

ad templa ingentia = to the huge temples

pueros felices liberabit. = He will free the fortunate boys.

omnes cives regem sapientem amant. = All the citizens love a wise king.

Exam-style questions

6.3 Translate into English:

- a) milites crudeles incolas fortes laudaverunt. (5)
- b) dux audax regem nobilem trans montes reduxit. (7)
- c) cibum ancillae tristi non dederat. (5)
- d) paucae feminae ducem crudelem amabant. (5)
- e) omnes agricolae templum ingens aedificare cupiverant. (6)

6.4 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 6.3 a) above, which adjective agrees with incolas? (1)
- b) In sentence 6.3 b) above, give the Latin subject and object of the verb reduxit. (2)
- c) In sentence 6.3 c), explain why tristi does not rhyme with ancillae. (1)
- d) In sentence 6.3 d), what type of adjective is paucae? (1)
- e) In sentence 6.3 e), in which case and gender is the word ingens? (2)

Total marks: 35

6.4 Comparison of adjectives

Adjectives have a positive, a comparative and a superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
long	longer	longest/very long
longus	longior	longissimus
sad	sadder	saddest/very sad
tristis	tristior	tristissimus

The superlatives are very easy to remember, because of that ‘-issim-’ bit. These decline like **bonus** and agree with the noun they describe in the normal way.

Examples

puellarum tristissimarum = of the very sad girls
 ad vias longissimas = to the longest roads
 cum milite fortissimo = with the bravest soldier

The comparatives are a bit harder, but the ‘-ior-’ is the bit to look for. These decline like a 3rd declension adjective, with two tricky differences:

- the neuter singular goes -ius, not -e
- the ablative singular ends in -e, not -i.

In other words, in the ablative singular they behave like a 3rd declension noun, not a 3rd declension adjective. Here is a comparative adjective set out in full.

tristior, tristius = sadder			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	tristior	tristior	tristius
Vocative	tristior	tristior	tristius
Accusative	tristior-em	tristior-em	tristius
Genitive	tristior-is	tristior-is	tristior-is
Dative	tristior-i	tristior-i	tristior-i
Ablative	tristior-e	tristior-e	tristior-e
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	tristior-es	tristior-es	tristior-a
Vocative	tristior-es	tristior-es	tristior-a
Accusative	tristior-es	tristior-es	tristior-a
Genitive	tristior-um	tristior-um	tristior-um
Dative	tristior-ibus	tristior-ibus	tristior-ibus
Ablative	tristior-ibus	tristior-ibus	tristior-ibus

Examples

puellarum tristiorum = of the sadder girls
 ad vias longiores = to the longer roads
 cum milite fortiore = with the braver soldier

6.5 Adjectives in -er and -lis: superlative forms

Some adjectives that end in **-er** in the positive form their superlatives in **-errimus** rather than **-issimus**.

miser	miserior	miserrimus
pulcher	pulchrior	pulcherrimus
celer	celerior	celerrimus

Some adjectives in **-lis** form their superlatives in **-illimus**.

facilis	facilior	facillimus
difficilis	difficilior	difficillimus

6.6 Irregular comparisons

Some important adjectives behave badly in the comparative and superlative and must be revised thoroughly:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
bonus	melior	optimus	good, better, best
malus	peior	pessimus	bad, worse, worst
magnus	maior	maximus	big, bigger, biggest
parvus	minor	minimus	small, smaller, smallest
multus	plus*	plurimus	much/many, more, most

*This word is used in the singular as a neuter noun, followed by a noun in the genitive. In the plural, it is used as an adjective and declines as follows:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	plures	plures	plura
Vocative	plures	plures	plura
Accusative	plures	plures	plura
Genitive	plurium	plurium	plurium
Dative	pluribus	pluribus	pluribus
Ablative	pluribus	pluribus	pluribus

Examples

ancillam meliorem amamus. = We love the better maidservant.

servos pessimos tradidit. = He handed over the worst slaves.

puer plus pecuniae cupiebat. = The boy wanted more money.

puer plures equos cupiebat. = The boy wanted more horses.

Exam-style questions

6.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Achilles, <u>qui</u> fortissimus erat omnium
Graecorum qui ante <u>Troiam</u> pugnabant,
in <u>castris</u> iratus manebat. nam puella Briseis
carissima duci erat, sed rex Agamemnon | qui = who
Troia, -ae, f. = Troy
castra, -orum, n. pl. = camp |
| 5 | puellam <u>abduxerat</u> . 'non iam pugnabo,'
inquit, 'et regem crudelem puniam. nam
Graeci <u>Troianos</u> sine me non vincent.' | abduco (3) = I steal
Troiani, -orum = Trojans |
- Common Entrance Practice Paper 2002–03, adapted*

- a)** Achilles ... fortissimus erat omnium Graecorum ... (lines 1–2)
What are we told about Achilles? (3)
- b)** ... omnium Graecorum qui ante Troiam pugnabant ... (lines 1–2)
Where were the Greeks fighting? (2)
- c)** ... in castris iratus manebat. (line 3)
What was Achilles doing in the camp? (2)
- d)** ... in castris iratus manebat. (line 3)
What mood was he in? (2)
- e)** ... puella Briseis carissima duci erat, sed rex Agamemnon puellam
abduxerat. (lines 3–5)
Who was Briseis and why was Achilles upset about her? (5)
- f)** ... rex Agamemnon ... (line 4)
What role did Agamemnon hold in the army? (1)
- 6.6** Translate the passage into good English. (30)
- 6.7** Study the passage above and answer the following questions.
- a)** From the passage, give one example of each of the following:
- i)** a superlative adjective (1)
 - ii)** a verb in the future tense (1)
 - iii)** a preposition followed by the accusative case. (1)
- b)** duci (line 4). In which case is this word? Give the nominative singular. (2)
- c)** puniam (line 6). Which part of which verb is this? What would it be in the 3rd person singular, perfect tense? (3)
- d)** vincent (line 7). What does this word mean? Explain the connection between **vincent** and the English word invincible. (2)
- 6.8** Translate into Latin:
- a)** We were preparing the wine. (3)
 - b)** The good slaves were entering the temple. (5)
 - c)** The girl does not love the sad boys. (6)
 - d)** The sailors were often watching the Romans. (6)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The pluperfect tense of all verbs.
- ★ 3rd declension adjectives.
- ★ How to form and translate the comparative and superlative forms.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 Give the pluperfect tense of **dormio** (4).
- 2 Write out the singular forms of the adjective **crudelis**, -e.
- 3 Write out the plural forms of the adjective **sapiens**, **sapientis**.
- 4 Give the comparative and superlative of **notus**, **sacer**, **audax**, **facilis**.
- 5 Give the comparative and superlative of **bonus**, **parvus**, **malus**, **multus**.

7.1 Pronouns

In Level 2 we have to cope with lots of pronouns, and we will start with the fact that **ego**, **tu**, **nos** and **vos** are to be found in all cases, not just the nominative and accusative. (We can ignore the vocative.) So here we go:

1st person	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ego = I	nos = we
Accusative	me = me	nos = us
Genitive	mei = of me	nostrum = of us
Dative	mihi = to me	nobis = to us
Ablative	me = with/by/from me	nobis = with/by/from us
2nd person	Singular	Plural
Nominative	tu = you	vos = you
Accusative	te = you	vos = you
Genitive	tui = of you	vestrum = of you
Dative	tibi = to you	vobis = to you
Ablative	te = with/by/from you	vobis = with/by/from you

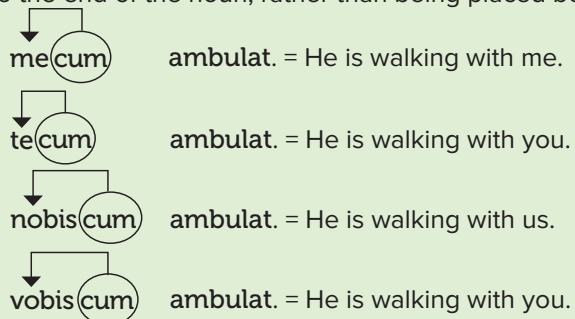
Examples

poeta mihi cantabat. = The poet was singing to me.

donum tibi dedi. = I gave a present to you.

Revision tip

With the preposition **cum**, a slightly odd thing happens with these pronouns. The **cum** is added to the end of the noun, rather than being placed before it.



Exam-style questions

7.1 Translate into English:

- a) rex mihi donum non dedit. (5)
- b) dux mecum in templo ambulabat. (4)
- c) pater meus vinum optimum tibi dabit. (6)
- d) quis scuta et sagittas nobis dabit? (5)
- e) nos auxilium vobis celeriter dedimus. (5)

7.2 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 7.1 a) above, in which case is **mihi**? Give its nominative singular. (2)

- b) In sentence 7.1 b) give the Latin subject of the verb **ambulabat**. (1)
- c) In sentence 7.1 c) what part of which word is **optimum**? Translate it. (3)
- d) In sentence 7.1 d) in which case is **nobis** and why? (2)
- e) In sentence 7.1 e) in which case is **nos**, and in which case is **vobis**? (2)

Total marks: 35

7.2 The reflexive pronoun

A reflexive pronoun ends in -self and refers back to the subject. For example, *I hurt myself; you hurt yourself; he hurts himself.*

In Latin, the 3rd person reflexive pronoun is *se* and it goes as follows, in both singular and plural:

Accusative	se	himself/herself/itself/themselves
Genitive	sui	of himself/herself/itself/themselves
Dative	sibi	to/for himself/herself/itself/themselves
Ablative	se	with/by/from himself/herself/itself/themselves

Examples


rex se necavit. = The king killed himself.

poeta sibi cantabat. = The poet was singing to himself.

servi se laudaverunt. = The slaves praised themselves.

Revision tip

Notice how a reflexive pronoun 'bounces back' onto the subject:



 he kills himself; she wounds herself; they rule themselves.

7.3 More prepositions

Here are some more prepositions you need to know:

ante (+ acc.) = before

inter (+ acc.) = between

propter (+ acc.) = on account of

sub (+ abl.) = under

circum (+ acc.) = around

post (+ acc.) = after/behind

sine (+ abl.) = without

super (+ acc.) = over/on top of

7.4 Demonstrative pronouns: *is*, *ea*, *id*

is, ea, id = that; he/she/it			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>
Accusative	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>
Genitive	<i>eius</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eius</i>
Dative	<i>ei</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ei</i>
Ablative	<i>eo</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>eo</i>
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	<i>ei</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
Accusative	<i>eos</i>	<i>eas</i>	<i>ea</i>
Genitive	<i>eorum</i>	<i>earum</i>	<i>eorum</i>
Dative	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>
Ablative	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>

is, *ea*, *id* means 'that', but it is also used to mean 'he/she/it', 'him/her/it', etc.

Revision tip

If *is*, *ea*, *id* is used in agreement with a noun, it means 'that'; if not, it means 'he/she/it'.

Examples

rex eam ancillam spectabat. = The king was watching that maidservant.
rex eam spectabat. = The king was watching her.
dominus eos servos puniebat. = The master was punishing those slaves.
dominus eos puniebat. = The master was punishing them.

Exam-style questions

- 7.3** Translate into English:
- a) *laetus puer eam puellam amat.* (5)
 - b) *rex crudelis eum servum punivit.* (5)
 - c) *poeta puellam amabat; multa dona ei dabat.* (7)
 - d) *pater filium vocavit et eum salutavit.* (6)
 - e) *dux eum gladium subito cepit et se vulneravit.* (7)
- 7.4** Answer the following:
- a) In sentence 7.3 a), give an example of a demonstrative pronoun. (1)
 - b) In sentence 7.3 b), in which gender is *eum*? (1)
 - c) In sentence 7.3 c), to whom does the pronoun *ei* refer? (1)
 - d) In sentence 7.3 d), to whom does the pronoun *eum* refer? (1)
 - e) In sentence 7.3 e), what type of pronoun is *se*? (1)

Total marks: 35

7.5 Prohibitions

The imperative is used to give an order. If you wish to give a negative order, i.e. tell someone not to do something, you use *noli* (singular) or *nolite* (plural) + the infinitive.

Examples

'*noli clamare, Marcel!*' = 'Don't shout, Marcus!'
 '*nolite, milites, cum civibus pugnare!*' = 'Soldiers, don't fight with the citizens!'

As with imperatives, prohibitions will always be found inside inverted commas.

Exam-style questions

- 7.5** Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

- 1 Agamemnon, quod Troiani
 Graecos in proelio iam superabant,
sollicitus erat. nuntios igitur ad sollicitus = worried
 Achillem mittere constituit. nuntii ad
 5 Achillem et Patroclum, comitem eius,
 festinaverunt et eos ad proelium redire
 iusserunt. Achilles tamen nuntiis,
 'copias hostium' inquit 'soli
 oppugnabitis. numquam
 10 redibo, *nisi* rex puellam mihi tradet. nisi = unless
 vos nunc discedere iubeo.'

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- a) Agamemnon, quod Troiani Graecos in proelio iam superabant, sollicitus erat. (lines 1–3)
Why was Agamemnon worried? (3)
- b) nuntios igitur ad Achillem mittere constituit. (lines 3–4)
What did he decide to do? (3)
- c) nuntii ad Achillem et Patroclum, comitem eius, festinaverunt ... (lines 4–6)
Who was Patroclus? (2)
- d) nuntii ad Achillem et Patroclum, comitem eius, festinaverunt et eos ad proelium redire iusserunt. (lines 4–7)
What did the messengers do and what were the orders they gave? (3)
- e) Achilles tamen nuntiis, 'copias hostium' inquit 'soli oppugnabit. numquam redibo, nisi rex puellam mihi tradet ...' (lines 7–10)
How did Achilles respond to the messengers, and what was the condition he gave for returning to the battle? (4)
- 7.6 Translate the passage into good English. (30)
- 7.7 Study the passage and answer the following:
- a) From the passage, give three present infinitives. (3)
- b) eius (line 5). What case is this and from which pronoun does it come? (2)
- c) tamen (line 7). What part of speech is this word and what does it mean? (2)
- d) In lines 8–9, Achilles tells the messengers that *you will attack the enemy alone*. What change to the verb *oppugnabit* would be necessary if he were to say to them *you have attacked*? (1)
- e) tradet (line 10). In which tense is this verb? Explain the connection between tradet and the English word *trade*. (2)
- 7.8 Translate into Latin:
- a) The boys praise the maidservants. (4)
- b) We were preparing a good dinner. (4)
- c) The Romans often fight with big swords. (6)
- d) The savage queen was watching the men and women. (6)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The full declension of *ego*, *tu*, *nos* and *vos*.
- ★ The demonstrative pronoun *is*.
- ★ Prohibitions using *noli/nolite* + infinitive.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 Write out the masculine singular forms of *is*.
- 2 Write out the feminine plural forms of *is*.
- 3 Write out the pronoun *tu*.
- 4 What is the Latin for *do not walk!* if you are addressing more than one person?
- 5 What is the Latin for *the girl will not wound herself*?

8.1 More irregular verbs: possum

A few verbs in Latin are irregular and have to be revised carefully. The verb **sum** is one; here is another.

possum, posse, potui = I am able				
Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
possum	potero	poteram	potui	potueram
potes	poteris	poteras	potuisti	potueras
potest	poterit	poterat	potuit	potuerat
possumus	poterimus	poteramus	potuimus	potueramus
potestis	poteritis	poteratis	potuistis	potueratis
possunt	poterunt	poterant	potuerunt	potuerant

Revision tip

The verb **possum** is almost always used with an infinitive, so be sure to look out for it.
Marcus scribere potest. = Marcus is able to write.
feminae multa templa videre poterant. = The women were able to see many temples.

Exam-style questions

- 8.1** Translate into English:
- a) Romani hostes vincere non poterant. (5)
 - b) Graeci Troianos superare sine auxilio deorum non possunt. (8)
 - c) milites trans montes festinare non poterant. (6)
 - d) ancillae in templum ambulare poterunt. (5)
 - e) incolae ex oppido effugere non potuerant. (6)
- 8.2** Answer the following:
- a) In sentence 8.1 a) above, which part of which verb is **poterant**? Put this verb into the future tense, keeping the person and number the same. (2)
 - b) In sentence 8.1 b) above, write down and translate an infinitive. (2)
 - c) In sentence 8.1 c) above, in which case is **montes**, and why? (2)
 - d) In sentence 8.1 d) above, from which verb does **poterunt** come? What is this verb's present infinitive? (2)
 - e) In sentence 8.1 e) above, give the tense of **potuerant**. What change would you have to make to **potuerant** if you wished to write *he will be able*? (2)

Total marks: 40

8.2 More questions: nonne and num

Sometimes when we ask a question, we expect either the answer **yes**, or the answer **no**. To do this in Latin, we use **nonne** or **num**.

Expecting the answer 'yes': **nonne**?

Expecting the answer 'no': **num**?

Examples

nonne Romani hostes superabunt? = The Romans will overcome the enemy, won't they?
or
Surely the Romans will overcome the enemy?
num hostes nos superabunt? = The enemy won't overcome us, will they?
or
Surely the enemy won't overcome us?

8.3 Numbers 1–20

For Level 2 you need to know the cardinal numbers 1–20. Here they are:

I	unus = one	XI	undecim = eleven
II	duo = two	XII	duodecim = twelve
III	tres = three	XIII	tredecim = thirteen
IV	quattuor = four	XIV	quattuordecim = fourteen
V	quinque = five	XV	quindecim = fifteen
VI	sex = six	XVI	sedecim = sixteen
VII	septem = seven	XVII	septendecim = seventeen
VIII	octo = eight	XVIII	duodeviginti = eighteen
IX	novem = nine	XIX	undeviginti = nineteen
X	decem = ten	XX	viginti = twenty

Revision tip

The numbers 11–17 are easy to remember; they just add **decim** (for 10) to the smaller number, sometimes squashing it in the process.

The numbers 18 and 19 mean, literally, two from twenty and one from twenty.

Exam-style questions

8.3 Translate into English:

- a) nonne tres filios amas? (4)
- b) num bellum contra hostes geritis? (5)
- c) quattuor templa videre non poteramus. (4)
- d) quindecim milites cum duodeviginti agricolis pugnabant. (6)
- e) nonne sex montes et septem muros videre potes? (6)

Total marks: 25

8.4 Study the passage below (do not write a translation) and answer the questions that follow.

After defeating the Trojans, Ulysses and his comrades come to an island.

- 1 Ulixes comitesque Graeci, postquam Troianos
in bello longo et saevo vicerunt, trans mare
diu errabant. iter difficillimum erat. quod dei

Graecos non amabant, Graeci ad familias statim

familia, -ae, f. = family

- 5 redire non poterant. olim naves Graecorum ad

redire = to return

insulam pulchram advenerunt. quod Graeci fame

fames, -is, f. = hunger

iam paene peribant, Ulixes cibum aquamque

paene = almost

statim quaerere constituit.

quaero, -ere = I search for

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- a) *Ulixes comitesque Graeci ...* (line 1)
Who travelled with Ulysses? (2)
- b) *... trans mare diu errabant.* (lines 2–3)
What was it that the Greeks did for a long time? (2)
- c) *iter difficillimum erat.* (line 3)
What type of journey did they have? (2)
- d) *quod dei Graecos non amabant, Graeci ad familias statim redire non poterant.* (lines 3–5)
Why couldn't the Greeks return to their families? (2)
- e) *olim naves Graecorum ad insulam pulchram advenerunt.* (lines 5–6)
Where did the Greeks arrive, and how is this place described? (2)
- f) *... Ulixes cibum aquamque statim quaerere constituit.* (lines 7–8)
What happened when they arrived there? (5)

8.5 Translate the passage below into good English. (30)

The Greeks come across a house belonging to the goddess Circe.

- 1 *Ulixes igitur comites in duas partes divisit.* *divido, -ere, divisi = I divide*
plurimos nautas prope navem manere, sed
sex nautas cibum aquamque quaerere iussit. hi *quaero, -ere = I search for*
ad villam mox advenerunt. dea pulcherrima,
- 5 *Circe nomine, in villa habitabat. dea, ubi*
Graecos vidit, eis nuntiavit: 'ego cibum
vinumque habeo. nonne intrabitis, amici?
intrate! ego vobis cenam optimam statim parabo!' *cena, -ae, f. = dinner*

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8.6 Study the passage below (do not write a translation) and answer the questions that follow.

Eurylochus decides to stay outside, but the other Greeks go into Circe's house.

- 1 *unus tamen e Graecis, Eurylochus, vir*
sapientissimus, villam deae non intravit.
extra villam manere constituit. ceteri tamen *extra (+ acc.) = outside*
Graeci, quamquam deam timebant, quod
- 5 *magnopere esuriebant, villam eius sine* *esurio = I am hungry*
mora intraverunt.

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- a) From the passage give one example, in Latin, of:
i) a preposition followed by the ablative case (1)
ii) a verb in the imperfect tense (1)
- b) *vir* (line 1). What does this noun mean? Explain the connection between *vir* and the English word *virile*. (2)
- c) *sapientissimus* (line 2). What part of speech is this? What does it mean? (2)
- d) *deae* (line 2). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used? (2)
- e) *intraverunt* (line 6). Give the tense of this verb. Put this verb into the imperfect tense, keeping the same person and number. (2)
- 8.7 Translate into Latin:
- a) The Romans build a beautiful temple (4)
- b) The happy girls were watching the women. (4)
- c) The savage sailor fights with the slaves. (5)
- d) The unhappy schoolmaster often walks with the boys and girls. (7)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The irregular verb **possum**.
- ★ Questions introduced by **nonne?** or **num?**
- ★ Numbers 1–20.

Test yourself

You are now ready for the Level 2 paper. Make sure that you revise all the vocabulary for Level 2 and then you are set. But before you do that, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 Write out the present tense of **possum**.
- 2 Write out the future tense of **sum**.
- 3 How would you begin a question to which you expected the answer to be 'yes'?
- 4 How would you begin a question to which you expected the answer to be 'no'?
- 5 What part of which verb is **posse**?

9.1 Demonstrative pronouns: hic, haec, hoc

And now for even more pronouns, more demonstrative ones, which point out the person or thing you are referring to: this one here (**hic**) and that one over there (**ille**).

hic, haec, hoc = this			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
Genitive	huius	huius	huius
Dative	huic	huic	huic
Ablative	hoc	hac	hoc
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hi	hae	haec
Accusative	hos	has	haec
Genitive	horum	harum	horum
Dative	his	his	his
Ablative	his	his	his

Examples

hic puer malus est. = This boy is bad.

hanc puellam amamus. = We love this girl.

donum huic poetae dederunt. = They gave a present to this poet.

9.2 Demonstrative pronouns: ille, illa, illud

ille, illa, illud = that; he/she/it			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Accusative	illum	illam	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illi	illi	illi
Ablative	illo	illa	illo
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	illi	illae	illa
Accusative	illos	illas	illa
Genitive	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dative	illis	illis	illis
Ablative	illis	illis	illis

Revision tip

Whereas **is, ea, id** means 'that' as opposed to 'this' (see Chapter 7.4), **ille, illa, illud** means 'that (over there)' as opposed to 'that (near me)'. **ille, illa, illud** can also be used, when not agreeing with a noun, to mean he/she/it.

Examples

rex illum militem spectabat. = The king was watching that soldier.

rex illum spectabat. = The king was watching him.

Exam-style questions

9.1 Translate into English:

- a) **hic servus illam ancillam crudelem timet.** (6)
- b) **dominus saevus eum equum spectabat.** (5)
- c) **regina illos nautas timebat; pecuniam eis dabat.** (7)
- d) **milites illud oppidum et occupaverunt et deleverunt.** (6)
- e) **Romani fortes in hac urbe ducem reliquerunt.** (6)

9.2 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 9.1 a), give an example of a demonstrative pronoun. (1)
- b) In sentence 9.1 b), in which gender is **eum**? (1)
- c) In sentence 9.1 c), to whom does the pronoun **eis** refer? (1)
- d) In sentence 9.1 d), in which case is **illud**? (1)
- e) In sentence 9.1 e), in what case is **hac**? (1)

Total marks: 35

9.3 The irregular verb **eo** and its compounds

eo, ire, ii, (or ivi, itum = I go)				
Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
eo	ibo	ibam	ii	ieram
is	ibis	ibas	isti	ieras
it	ibit	ibat	iit	ierat
imus	ibimus	ibamus	iimus	ieramus
itis	ibitis	ibatis	istis	ieratis
eunt	ibunt	ibant	ierunt	ierant

Revision tip

In the perfect tense of **eo**, the forms **ivi, ivisti, ivit, ivimus, ivistis, iverunt** are also found, but these are rarer.

The verb **eo** is often found in compounds, which go exactly as **eo**, but with a prefix such as **in** or **ex**.

Examples

exeo, exire, exii, exitum = I go out

ineo, inire, inii, initum = I go in

pereo, perire, perii, peritum = I perish

transeo, transire, transii, transitum = I cross

9.4 Numbers 20–100 and 1000

The numbers from 20 to 100 are as follows:

20	XX	viginti
30	XXX	triginta
40	XL	quadraginta
50	L	quingquaginta
60	LX	sexaginta
70	LXX	septuaginta
80	LXXX	octoginta
90	XC	nonaginta
100	C	centum

And if you want to go higher:

1000	M	mille
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9.5 Ordinal numbers 1st–10th

The numbers you have learnt so far, for example 1, 2, and 3, are called cardinal numbers. Ordinal numbers tell us the order in which things are placed, for example 1st, 2nd or 3rd. The ordinal numbers 1st–10th are as follows:

primus = first	sextus = sixth
secundus = second	septimus = seventh
tertius = third	octavus = eighth
quartus = fourth	nonus = ninth
quintus = fifth	decimus = tenth

The ordinal numbers are adjectives and decline like **bonus**.

Examples

agricola cibum quintae filiae dedit. = The farmer gave food to his fifth daughter.

poeta secundum librum legebat. = The poet was reading the second book.

9.6 A note on dum = while

The adverb **dum** = 'while' is often followed by a verb in the present tense which it is usually best to translate as if it were in the imperfect.

Example

dum in agris laborant, agricolae deam viderunt. = While they were working in the fields, the farmers saw the goddess.

Exam-style questions

9.3 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

On their way to Troy the Greeks abandon Philoctetes.

- 1 Graeci, quod Helenam liberare cupiunt, ad urbem Troiam navigant. in itinere ad insulam advenerunt quae Lemnos vocatur. ibi Philoctetem, ducem Lemnos = Lemnos clarissimum, qui a serpente vulneratus erat, reliquerunt. serpens, serpentis, f. = snake
- 5 in insula novem annos solus habitabat nec propter vulnus ambulare poterat. sagittis animalia interficiebat. nam arcum habebat quem ei dederat Hercules. arcus, m. = bow (weapon)

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- a) Graeci ... ad urbem Troiam navigant ... (lines 1–2)
How did the Greeks travel to Troy? (1)
- b) ... quod Helenam liberare cupiunt ... (line 1)
Why were they going there? (1)
- c) ... in itinere ad insulam advenerunt quae Lemnos vocatur. (lines 2–3)
Where did they stop off on their way? (2)
- d) ... Philoctetem, ducem clarissimum ... (lines 3–4)
How is Philoctetes described? (2)
- e) ... Philoctetem, ducem clarissimum, a serpente vulneratum reliquerunt. (lines 3–4)
Why did the Greeks leave Philoctetes behind? (2)
- f) in insula novem annos solus habitabat nec ... (line 5)
For how long did he live on the island? (2)
- g) ... propter vulnus ambulare non poterat. (lines 5–6)
From which disability did he suffer? (2)
- h) sagittis animalia interficiebat. nam arcum habebat quem ei dederat Hercules. (lines 6–7)
How had Hercules helped him? (3)

9.4 Translate the passage below into good English. (30)

The prophet Calchas tells the Greeks that they will need help from Philoctetes to defeat the Trojans.

- 1 post decem annos Graeci adhuc fortiter pugnabant, adhuc = still neque tamen muros delere aut urbem capere poterant. tandem Calchas, vates Graecus vates, -is, m. = prophet sapientissimus, 'Troiam numquam capietis,' inquit, Troia, -ae, f. = Troy
- 5 'nisi auxilio Philoctetis.' itaque nuntios miserunt nisi = except Graeci et Philoctetem, qui vulneratus erat et in insula ab amicis relictus erat, statim reduxerunt. eos iusserunt arcum quoque capere. arcus, m. = bow

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9.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow in English.

Philoctetes is finally persuaded to go to Troy.

- 1 nuntii, ubi ad insulam advenerunt, Philoctetem mox
invenerunt. is tamen duces Graecos non amabat,
neque Troiam navigare volebat. arcus tamen dolo arcus, m. = bow
captus est nec Philoctetes ipse vivere poterat. dolus, -i, m. = trickery
5 adhuc tamen redire nolebat. tandem Hercules ei adhuc = still
persuasit et omnes laeti Troiam navigaverunt.
Common Entrance Practice Paper 2002–03, adapted

- a) From the passage give, in Latin, an example of a demonstrative pronoun. (1)
b) **invenerunt** (line 2): what does this verb mean? Explain the connection (2)
between **invenerunt** and the English word *invention*.
c) **duces** (line 2): put this into the singular in the same case. (1)
d) **amabat** (line 2): give the Latin subject and the Latin object of this verb. (2)
e) **dolo** (line 3): in which case is this noun? How would you translate it? (2)
f) In line 6 we are told that *they sailed happily to Troy* – **laeti Troiam**
navigaverunt. How would the words **laeti** and **navigaverunt** change if you
were to say in Latin *he sailed happily to Troy*? (2)
- 9.6** Translate into Latin:
- a) They hand over the citizens to the king. (3)
b) The soldiers praised the brave girl. (4)
c) The good man shows the river to the enemy. (6)
d) The citizens always praise the wine of the famous king. (7)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The demonstrative pronouns **hic**, **haec**, **hoc** and **ille**, **illa**, **illud**.
- ★ The irregular verb **eo** and its compounds.
- ★ Cardinal numbers up to 100, and 1000.
- ★ Ordinals 1st–10th.

Test yourself

Make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 What is the Latin for *Of this woman*?
- 2 What is the Latin for *Of those boys* (using **ille**, **illa**, **illud**)?
- 3 Give the present infinitive of **redeo**.
- 4 What is the Latin for *Of the fifth slave-girl*?
- 5 What is the Latin for *Tenth*?

10.1 The passive: present tense

When the subject of a verb is 'doing the verb', the verb is active. When the subject of a verb is 'having the verb done to him/her', it is passive. To make a verb passive in Latin, we change the endings as follows:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
am-or	mone-or	reg-or	audi-or	cap-ior
ama-ris	mone-ris	reg-eris	audi-ris	cap-eris
ama-tur	mone-tur	reg-itur	audi-tur	cap-itur
ama-mur	mone-mur	reg-imur	audi-mur	cap-imur
ama-mini	mone-mini	reg-imini	audi-mini	cap-imini
ama-ntur	mone-ntur	reg-untur	audi-untur	cap-iuntur

Examples

amamus. = We love.

Active

amamur. = We are loved.

Passive

agricolae servos spectant. = The farmers watch the slaves.

Active

servi ab agricolis spectantur. = The slaves are watched by the farmers.

Passive

Revision tip

These endings are really easy.

Just change the active endings to passive as follows:

Active

Passive

-o	→	-or
-s	→	-ris
-t	→	-tur
-mus	→	-mur
-tis	→	-mini
-nt	→	-ntur

Exam-style questions

10.1 Translate into English:

- a) tempestas ab omnibus nautis magnopere timetur. (5)
- b) virtus militum a principe laudatur. (4)
- c) senes et pueri parvi a custodibus crudelibus occiduntur. (5)
- d) cibus et vinum ab ancillis parantur. (4)
- e) nonne a gentibus Graeciae nos laudamur? (5)

10.2 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 10.1 a) above, give the Latin subject of the verb **timetur**. (1)
- b) In sentence 10.1 b) above, in which case is **militum**, and why? (2)

- c) In sentence 10.1 c), which part of which verb is **occiduntur**? Put this verb into the present active, keeping the person and number the same. (3)
- d) In sentence 10.1 d), which part of which verb is **parantur**? What would this verb become if the subject were singular rather than plural? (3)
- e) In sentence 10.1 e), which part of which verb is **laudamur**? Give the plural imperative (active) of this verb. (3)

Total marks: 35

10.2 The passive: future tense

The future passive endings follow the same pattern, changing -o, -s, -t to -or, -ris, -tur, etc.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
ama-bor	mone-bor	reg-ar	audi-ar	cap-iar
ama-beris	mone-beris	reg-eris	audi-eris	cap-ieris
ama-bitur	mone-bitur	reg-etur	audi-etur	cap-ietur
ama-bimur	mone-bimur	reg-emur	audi-emur	cap-iemur
ama-bimini	mone-bimini	reg-emini	audi-emini	cap-iemini
ama-buntur	mone-buntur	reg-entur	audi-entur	cap-ientur

Examples

amabimus. = We shall love.

Active

amabimur. = We shall be loved.

Passive

agricolae servos spectabunt. = The farmers will watch the slaves.

Active

servi ab agricolis spectabuntur. = The slaves will be watched by the farmers.

Passive

10.3 The passive: imperfect tense

The imperfect passive endings follow the same pattern.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amare = to love	monere = to warn	regere = to rule	audire = to hear	capere = to capture
ama-bar	mone-bar	reg-ebar	audi-ebar	cap-iebar
ama-baris	mone-baris	reg-ebaris	audi-ebaris	cap-iebaris
ama-batur	mone-batur	reg-ebatur	audi-ebatur	cap-iebatur
ama-bamur	mone-bamur	reg-ebamur	audi-ebamur	cap-iebamur
ama-bamini	mone-bamini	reg-ebamini	audi-ebamini	cap-iebamini
ama-bantur	mone-bantur	reg-ebantur	audi-ebantur	cap-iebantur

Examples

amabamus. = We were loving.

Active

amabamur. = We were being loved.

Passive

agricolae servos spectabant. = The farmers were watching the slaves.

Active

servi ab agricolis spectabantur. = The slaves were being watched by the farmers.

Passive

Exam-style questions

10.3 Translate into English:

- a) praemium magnum duci optimo a rege dabatur. (6)
- b) interea custodes a principe crudeli lente puniebantur. (6)
- c) nonne bellum a militibus geretur? (4)
- d) num animalia ex agris pellentur? (4)
- e) heri tela hostium armaque Romanorum a custodibus colligebantur. (7)

10.4 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 10.3 a) above, what part of which verb is **dabatur**? (2)
- b) In sentence 10.3 b) above, in which case is **crudeli**, and why? (2)
- c) In sentence 10.3 c) above, what is the tense of **geretur**? Put this verb into the imperfect passive, keeping the person and number the same. (2)
- d) In sentence 10.3 d) above, what is the Latin subject of the verb **pellentur**? (1)
- e) In sentence 10.3 e) above, put the verb **colligebantur** into the present active, keeping the person and number the same. (1)

Total marks: 35

10.4 The perfect passive

The perfect passive expresses what has been done, or was done to the subject, and involves two bits:

- The 4th principal part of the verb, the supine: changing the **-um** ending to **-us**, it becomes the perfect participle passive or PPP.
- Add to this a part of the verb **sum** and you end up with the perfect passive.

Examples

amo, amare, amavi, amatum = I love

supine: amatum

PPP: amatus

Perfect passive: amatus sum. = I have been loved, I was loved.

Remember, though, that the PPP is an adjective and has to agree with the subject:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	amatus est	amata est	amatum est
Plural	amati sunt	amatae sunt	amata sunt

Examples

milites ad oppidum ducti sunt. = The soldiers have been led to the town.

ancillae in templum reductae sunt. = The maidservants were led back into the temple.

oppidum ab hostibus oppugnatum est. = The town has been attacked by the enemy.

Revision tip

To help you with all this, here is a little rhyme:

To form the perfect passive, you take the PPP; you add a part of sum, and make it all agree!

10.5 The pluperfect passive

This behaves in the same way as the perfect passive, except instead of adding the present tense of **sum**, we add the imperfect tense of **sum**:

Examples

amatus eram. = I (masculine) had been loved.

monita eras. = You (feminine) had been warned.

captum erat. = It (neuter) had been captured.

Exam-style questions

10.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Ulysses and his friends arrive at King Aeolus' island of Aeolia.

- 1 Ulixes comitesque Graeci, ubi Troia post decem Troia, -ae, f. = Troy
annos capta est, urbem deleverunt. tum ad
Graeciam redire et familias amicosque iterum Graecia, -ae, f. = Greece
videre magnopere cupiebant. trans mare diu familia, -ae, f. = family
- 5 errabant. tandem navis eorum ad insulam, Aeoliam
nomine, tempestate pulsa est. haec insula ab Aeolo,
custode ventorum, regebatur.

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- a)** ... ubi Troia post decem annos capta est ... (lines 1–2)
How long had Ulysses spent trying to capture Troy? (2)
- b)** ... urbem deleverunt. (line 2)
What did they do when they had captured it? (2)
- c)** tum ad Graeciam redire et familias amicosque iterum videre
magnopere cupiebant. (lines 2–4)
What did the Greeks then wish to do? (4)
- d)** trans mare diu errabant. (lines 4–5)
What did they do for a long time? (2)
- e)** tandem navis eorum ad insulam, Aeoliam nomine, tempestate pulsa
est. (lines 5–6)
Explain how the Greeks' ship ended up at Aeolia. (3)
- f)** haec insula ab Aeolo, custode ventorum, regebatur. (lines 6–7)
Who or what was Aeolus? (2)
- 10.6** Translate the passage into good English. (30)
- 10.7** Study the passage above and answer the following.
- a)** comitesque (line 1): in which case is comites and how is the meaning of
this word affected by the addition of -que? (2)
- b)** capta est (line 2): in which tense is this verb? (1)
- c)** Give an example from the passage of the following:
- i)** A verb in the imperfect passive (1)
 - ii)** a demonstrative pronoun (1)
 - iii)** a 3rd declension noun in the ablative singular. (1)
- d)** pulsa est (line 6): what part of which verb is this? Give this verb's present
infinitive. Explain the connection between pulsa est and the English word
repulsion. (4)
- 10.8** Translate into Latin:
- a)** The soldiers were running into the city. (4)
 - b)** All the Romans were praising the king. (4)
 - c)** The citizens were carrying the bodies of the soldiers out of the temple. (6)
 - d)** We have shown the king's letter to many men and women. (6)

Total marks: 75

Make sure you know

- ★ The present, future and imperfect passive of all regular verbs.
- ★ The perfect and pluperfect passive of all regular verbs.
- ★ How to form the PPP from a verb's 4th principal part.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 What is the PPP of **facio**?
- 2 Give the 3rd person singular, future passive of **video**.
- 3 What would the verb **rexit** become if you made it passive?
- 4 What would the verb **victi sunt** become if you made it active?
- 5 Which of a verb's principal parts is used when forming the perfect passive?

11.1 5th declension nouns: res

There are five declensions in Latin, and three of them have been reviewed so far. You do not need to know the 4th declension for Level 3, so here is the 5th declension.

res, rei, f. = thing, matter, affair		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	res	res
Vocative	res	res
Accusative	rem	res
Genitive	rei	rerum
Dative	rei	rebus
Ablative	re	rebus

Not many nouns go like this, but the other ones you need to know are:

dies, diei, m. = day

fides, fidei, f. = trust, faith

spes, spei, f. = hope

11.2 Relative pronoun: qui, quae, quod

The relative pronoun means *who* or *which*, and goes as follows:

qui, quae, quod = who/which			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	qui	quae	quod
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Ablative	quo	qua	quo
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	qui	quae	quae
Accusative	quos	quas	quae
Genitive	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

Revision tip

The alternative form **quis** in the dative and ablative plural will not be tested at Common Entrance.

11.3 Relative clauses

A relative clause tells us something about another noun in a sentence, known as the antecedent, as follows:

puella, **quae** ad templum ambulabat, laeta erat. = The girl, **who** was walking towards the temple, was happy.

milites, **quos** rex monuerat, fortiter pugnabant. = The soldiers, **whom** the king had warned, were fighting bravely.

Revision tip

Always translate the relative clause immediately after you have translated the antecedent – never before.

The relative pronoun agrees in gender and number with the antecedent. Its case is determined by the part it is playing in the relative clause. Thus, in the first example, **quae** is the subject of **ambulabat**. In the second, **quos** is the object of **monuerat**.

Exam-style questions

11.1 Translate into English:

- a) rex, qui urbem oppugnabat, a civibus timebatur. (6)
- b) regem, qui urbem oppugnabat, omnes cives timebant. (7)
- c) insula a deo, qui custos ventorum erat, regebatur. (7)
- d) omnes res urbis, quam milites defendebant, a civibus gestae sunt. (8)
- e) templum in quo poeta cantabat ab incolis aedificatum erat. (7)

11.2 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 11.1 a) above, which word is the antecedent? What is its gender? (2)
- b) In sentence 11.1 b) above, in which case is **urbem**, and why is it in this case? (2)
- c) In sentence 11.1 c) above, in which case, gender and number is **qui**? (2)
- d) In sentence 11.1 d) above, write down and translate the relative pronoun. (2)
- e) In sentence 11.1 e) above, in which case, gender and number is **quo**? Why is it in this case? (2)

Total marks: 45

11.4 More pronouns: ipse

ipse, ipsa, ipsum = self			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
Ablative	ipso	ipsa	ipso
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
Accusative	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Genitive	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
Dative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Ablative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

Examples

milites regem ipsum necaverunt. = The soldiers killed the king himself.

custodes reginam ipsam spectabant. = The guards were watching the queen herself.

flumina ipsa altissima erant. = The rivers themselves were very deep.

Exam-style questions

11.3 Translate into English:

- a) spes civibus a principe ipso data est. (5)
 b) olim fidem incolarum regina ipsa laudavit. (6)
 c) milites ipsi arma hostium non timent. (6)
 d) dux ipse cibum aquamque militibus suis dedit. (7)
 e) num vos a rege ipso diu custodiebamini? (6)

11.4 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 11.3 a) above, with which word does **ipso** agree? (1)
 b) In sentence 11.3 b) above, in which case, gender and number is **ipsa**, and why? (3)
 c) In sentence 11.3 c) above, with which noun does **ipsi** agree? Translate **ipsi**. (2)
 d) In sentence 11.3 d) above, in which case is **suis**, and why? (2)
 e) In sentence 11.3 e) above, in which case is **vos**? Why is it in this case? (2)

Total marks: 40

11.5 More pronouns: idem

The pronoun **idem** means 'same' and goes as follows:

idem, eadem, idem = same			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	idem	eadem	idem
Accusative	eundem	eandem	idem
Genitive	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dative	eidem	eidem	eidem
Ablative	eodem	eadem	eodem
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	eidem	eaedem	eadem
Accusative	eosdem	easdem	eadem
Genitive	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
Ablative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

Examples

rex ipse cibum eundem semper amabat. = The king himself always loved the same food.

magister ad oppidum cum eodem servo semper ambulabat. = The master always walked to the town with the same slave.

Revision tip

This is essentially just **is**, **ea**, **id** with **-dem** on the end, with a few minor tweaks to the spelling.

Exam-style questions

11.5 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Aeolus gives Ulysses some help.

- 1 Graeci a rege Aeolo bene accepti sunt. rex ipse
auxilium Graecis fortibus dare cupivit et statim
saccum, in quem omnes venti positi erant, Ulixi saccus, -i, m. = bag
tradidit. tum haec verba ei dixit: 'accipe hunc
5 saccum. auxilio horum ventorum ad patriam tuam
tutus advenire poteris.' Ulixes igitur comites suos,
qui ad naves redire festinabant, celeriter monuit. tempto (1) = I try
'nolite temptare' inquit 'hunc saccum aperire.' aperio (4) = I open

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- a) Graeci a rege Aeolo bene accepti sunt. (line 1)
How are the Greeks received? (2)
- b) rex ipse auxilium Graecis fortibus dare cupivit ... (lines 1–2)
How are the Greeks described? (2)
- c) ... saccum ... Ulixi tradidit. (lines 3–4)
What did Aeolus give to Ulysses? (1)
- d) ... saccum, in quem omnes venti positi erant, Ulixi tradidit. (lines 3–4)
What are we told about the bag that Aeolus gave to Ulysses? (3)
- e) ... comites suos, qui ad naves redire festinabant ... (lines 6–7)
What were Ulysses' companions doing? (4)
- f) ... comites suos ... celeriter monuit. 'nolite temptare' inquit 'hunc
saccum aperire'. (lines 6–8)
What was the warning that Ulysses gave to his companions? (3)
- 11.6** Translate the passage into good English. (30)
- 11.7** Study the passage and answer the following:
- a) ipse (line 1): what case is this word, and with which noun does it agree? (2)
- b) From the passage, give one example of each of the following: (1)
- i) a verb in the perfect passive (1)
- ii) a relative pronoun (1)
- c) positi erant (line 3): what is the Latin subject of this verb? Explain
the connection between positi and the English word *position*. (2)
- d) hunc (line 4): give the nominative, masculine singular of this word.
Translate it. (2)
- e) monuit (line 7): keeping the same person and number, put this verb into the
imperfect tense. Translate it. (2)
- 11.8** Translate into Latin:
- a) The soldiers have run into the temple. (4)
- b) The leaders were praising the brave citizens (4)
- c) We never kill horses with spears. (5)
- d) At last the unhappy girl handed over the book to the savage schoolmaster. (7)

Total marks: 75

Revision tip

It is sometimes best to translate a Latin adjective as if it were an adverb.
ad patriam tutus advenit. = He arrived safely at his homeland.

Make sure you know

- ★ 5th declension nouns like *res*.
- ★ The declension of *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.
- ★ The declension of *ipse* and *idem*.
- ★ How to translate relative clauses.

Test yourself

Before moving on to the next chapter, make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 What is an antecedent?
- 2 What is the masculine, accusative singular of *qui*?
- 3 What is the feminine, accusative plural of *ipse*?
- 4 What is the masculine, genitive plural of *idem*?
- 5 When translating a Latin sentence that contains a relative clause, when should you translate the relative clause?

12.1 Indirect statement

After verbs of saying, knowing, believing, hearing, etc., we often have an indirect statement; that is, the words of the speaker are reported indirectly, usually after the word 'that':

Examples

He says that the Romans are attacking the town.

He hears that the city is being attacked.

He believes that the citizens are brave.

In Latin, the indirect statement follows the accusative and infinitive construction; the subject of the indirect statement goes in the accusative and the verb goes in the infinitive. The object, if there is one, goes in the accusative as normal.

Examples

dicat Romanos oppidum oppugnare. = He says that the Romans are attacking the town.

audit cives urbem defendere. = He hears that the citizens are defending the city.

credit cives fortes esse. = He believes that the citizens are brave.

This is one of the most common constructions used in Latin, so make sure you master it!

Exam-style questions

12.1 Translate into English:

- a) *mulier dicit senem cibum portare.* (5)
- b) *dicunt poetam in urbe habitare.* (6)
- c) *Romani audiunt cives bellum semper timere.* (6)
- d) *scimus ducem milites in montes ducere.* (6)
- e) *regina credit ducem iratum in templo vinum bibere.* (7)

12.2 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 12.1 a), in which case is *senem* and why is this case used? (2)
- b) In sentence 12.1 b), in which case is *urbe* and why is this case used? (2)
- c) In sentence 12.1 c), write down and translate the adverb. (2)
- d) In sentence 12.1 d), what part of which verb is *ducere*? (2)
- e) In sentence 12.1 e), explain the connection between *iratum* and the English word *irate*. (2)

Total marks: 40

12.2 Passive infinitives

You have already met the present infinitive active, which is the 2nd principal part of a verb and is translated with the word 'to'; for example, to love, to warn, to rule, etc.

But most verbs also have a present infinitive passive, meaning to be loved, to be warned, to be ruled, etc.

These are formed as follows:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Mixed
amari = to be loved	moneri = to be warned	regi = to be ruled	audiri = to be heard	capi = to be captured

Revision tip

For verbs like **amo**, **moneo** and **audio**, to form the passive infinitive from the active one, you simply change **-re** to **-ri**.

As always, **rego** (and **capio**) are a bit harder.

Examples

cives laudari volunt. = The citizens want to be praised.

hostes superari non possunt. = The enemy are not able to be overcome.

Passive infinitives are often used in indirect statement.

dicat templum ab hostibus deleri. = He says that the temple is being destroyed by the enemy.

credimus urbem oppugnari. = We believe that the city is being attacked.

Note that, if the verb introducing the indirect statement is a past tense, the English verb translating the Latin infinitive will usually be changed into a past tense too.

dicat matrem venire = He says that his mother *is* coming.

dixit matrem venire = He said that his mother *was* coming.

Exam-style questions

12.3 Translate into English:

- a) dicunt hunc senem in forum duci. (6)
- b) credimus templum magnum a Romanis aedificari. (6)
- c) audivit octoginta captivos a custodibus liberari. (6)
- d) libertus dixit dominum optimum esse. (5)
- e) princeps nuntiavit gentem a regina crudelissima regi. (7)

12.4 Answer the following:

- a) In sentence 12.3 a), what part of which verb is **duci**? (2)
- b) In sentence 12.3 b), what case is **Romanis** and why? (2)
- c) In sentence 12.3 c), explain the connection between **custodibus** and the English word *custody*. (2)
- d) In sentence 12.3 d), **optimum** is a *superlative* adjective. Give its nominative masculine singular in the *positive* form and translate this word. (2)
- e) In sentence 12.3 e), what type of adjective is **crudelissima** and with which noun does it agree? (2)

Total marks: 40

12.3 Irregular verbs: volo and nolo

	volo, velle, volui = I wish	nolo, nolle, nolui = I do not wish
Present	volo	nolo
	vis	non vis
	vult	non vult
	volumus	nolumus
	vultis	non vultis
	volunt	nolunt
Future	volam	nolam
	voles	noles
	volet	nolet
	volemus	nolemus
	voletis	noletis
	volent	nolent
Imperfect	volebam	nolebam
	volebas	nolebas
	volebat	nolebat
	volebamus	nolebamus
	volebatis	nolebatis
	volebant	nolebant
Perfect	volui	nolui
	voluisti	noluisti
	voluit	noluit
	voluimus	noluimus
	voluistis	noluistis
	voluerunt	noluerunt
Pluperfect	volueram	nolueram
	volueras	nolueras
	voluerat	noluerat
	volueramus	nolueramus
	volueratis	nolueratis
	voluerant	noluerant

Revision tip

Once you are familiar with **volo**, **nolo** is very easy; it is just a contracted (squished) form of **non volo** and in most forms simply uses 'n' instead of 'v'.

Exam-style questions

12.5 Translate into English:

- a)** *maritus reginae in bello pugnare nolebat.* (6)
- b)** *agricola animalia in agrum ducere noluit.* (6)
- c)** *quis cibum, qui ab ancillis paratus est, consumere vult?* (8)
- d)** *nonne sagittas militibus nostris dare voletis?* (6)
- e)** *princeps ipse novem milites iuvare volebat.* (6)

12.6 Answer the following:

- a)** In sentence 12.3 a), give the person, number and tense of **nolebat**. (2)
- b)** In sentence 12.3 b), which case and number is **animalia**? (2)
- c)** In sentence 12.3 c), in which tense and voice is **paratus est**? (2)
- d)** In sentence 12.3 d), with which noun does **nostris** agree? (1)
- e)** In sentence 12.3 e), what part of speech is **novem**? (1)

Total marks: 40

12.4 Irregular verbs: fero

The verb *fero* has some very peculiar principal parts but is actually pretty easy to deal with once you have mastered the very irregular present tense.

fero, ferre, tuli, latum = I carry		
	Active	Passive
Present	fero	feror
	fers	ferris
	fert	fertur
	ferimus	ferimur
	fertis	ferimini
	ferunt	feruntur
Future	feram	ferar
	feres	fereris
	feret	feretur
	feremus	feremur
	feretis	feremini
	ferent	ferentur
Imperfect	ferebam	ferebar
	ferebas	ferebaris
	ferebat	ferebatur
	ferebamus	ferebamur
	ferebatis	ferebamini
	ferebant	ferebantur
Perfect	tuli	latus sum
	tulisti	latus es
	tulit	latus est
	tulimus	lati sumus
	tulistis	lati estis
	tulerunt	lati sunt
Pluperfect	tuleram	latus eram
	tuleras	latus eras
	tulerat	latus erat
	tuleramus	lati eramus
	tuleratis	lati eratis
	tulerant	lati erant

12.5 Expressions of time

Time 'how long' is expressed by the accusative case. Time 'when' is expressed by the ablative case.

Examples

rex patriam multos annos regebat. = The king ruled his country for many years.

Romani oppidum tertio die oppugnaverunt. = The Romans attacked the town on the third day.

12.6 Expressions of place

When going to or from named towns or small islands, no preposition is used. Instead, we just use the accusative case (for motion towards) or the ablative case (for motion from).

Examples

milites Romam festinaverunt. = The soldiers hurried to Rome.

cives Roma celeriter discesserunt. = The citizens departed quickly from Rome.

Exam-style questions

12.7 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

1	Aeneas erat clarissimus dux <u>Troianus</u> .	Troianus, -a, -um = Trojan
	ubi urbs eius a Graecis deleta est,	
	Aeneas cum amicis <u>Troia</u> effugit. diu	Troia, -ae, f. = Troy
	navigaverunt, et locum tutum petebant.	
5	tandem ad <u>Italiam</u> , ubi urbem	Italia, -ae, f. = Italy
	novam aedificare volebant, advenerunt.	
	multos dies ibi laetissimi habitabant.	Turnus, -i, m. = Turnus
	sed <u>Turnus</u> , qui rex erat <u>Rutulorum</u> ,	Rutuli, -orum, m. pl. = the Rutulians
	gentis saevissimae, <u>Troianos</u> e	Troiani, -orum, m. pl. = the Trojans
10	patria pellere voluit.	

Common Entrance Practice Paper June 2011, adapted

- a) Aeneas erat clarissimus dux Troianus. (line 1)
What are we told about Aeneas? (2)
 - b) ubi urbs eius a Graecis deleta est, Aeneas cum amicis Troia effugit. (lines 2–3)
What caused Aeneas and his companions to flee? (2)
 - c) diu navigaverunt, et locum tutum petebant. (lines 3–4)
What were the Trojans looking for? (2)
 - d) tandem ad Italiam, ubi urbem novam aedificare volebant, advenerunt. (lines 5–6)
What did they wish to do in Italy? (4)
 - e) multos dies ibi laetissimi habitabant. (line 7)
How long did they live happily there? (2)
 - f) sed Turnus ... Troianos e patria pellere voluit. (lines 8–10)
What did Turnus wish to do? (3)
- 12.8** Translate the passage into good English. (30)
- 12.9** Study the passage above and answer the following:
- a) deleta est (line 2): in which tense is this verb? Give the 1st person singular of the present indicative active of this verb. (2)
 - b) Troia (line 3): in which case is this word and why? (2)
 - c) volebant (line 6): what part of which verb is this? (2)
 - d) dies (line 7): in which case is this noun, and why? (2)
 - e) pellere (line 10): what part of the verb is this? Explain the connection between pellere and the English word *expel*. (2)

Total marks: 55

Make sure you know

- ★ Indirect statement.
- ★ Passive infinitives.
- ★ Irregular verbs **volo**, **nolo** and **fero**.
- ★ Expressions of time.
- ★ Expressions of place.

Test yourself

Make sure you can answer the following. The answers are given at the back of the book.

- 1 What is the construction for indirect statement?
- 2 In an indirect statement, in which case does the subject go?
- 3 How is time 'how long' translated into Latin?
- 4 How is time 'when' translated into Latin?
- 5 In which situation would we not use a preposition when describing in Latin going to or from a place?

Vocabulary lists

Level 1

Latin to English

Verbs

1st conjugation

aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum = I build

amo, -are, -avi, -atum = I love, like

ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum = I walk

canto, -are, -avi, -atum = I sing

clamo, -are, -avi, -atum = I shout

do, dare, dedi, datum = I give

festino, -are, -avi, -atum = I hurry

habito, -are, -avi, -atum = I live (in)

intro, -are, -avi, -atum = I enter

laboro, -are, -avi, -atum = I work

laudo, -are, -avi, -atum = I praise

navigo, -are, -avi, -atum = I sail

neco, -are, -avi, -atum = I kill

oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum = I attack

paro, -are, -avi, -atum = I prepare

porto, -are, -avi, -atum = I carry

pugno, -are, -avi, -atum = I fight

rogo, -are, -avi, -atum = I ask

specto, -are, -avi, -atum = I watch

sto, stare, steti, statum = I stand

supero, -are, -avi, -atum = I overcome

voco, -are, -avi, -atum = I call

2nd conjugation

deleo, -ere, deleui, deletum = I destroy

habeo, -ere, habui, habitum = I have

iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum = I order

maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum = I remain

moneo, -ere, monui, monitum = I warn, advise

moveo, -ere, movi, motum = I move

respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum = I answer

rideo, -ere, risi, risum = I laugh

teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum = I hold

terreo, -ere, terrui, territum = I frighten

timeo, -ere, timui = I fear

video, -ere, vidi, visum = I see

3rd conjugation

bibo, -ere, bibi = I drink

constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum = I decide

consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum = I eat

curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum = I run

dico, -ere, dixi, dictum = I say

discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum = I depart

duco, -ere, duxi, ductum = I lead

lego, -ere, legi, lectum = I read, choose

ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum = I play

mitto, -ere, misi, missum = I send

ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum = I show

pono, -ere, posui, positum = I place

rego, -ere, rexi, rectum = I rule

scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum = I write

4th conjugation

audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum = I hear

dormio, -ire, -ivi, -itum = I sleep

venio, venire, veni, ventum = I come

Mixed conjugation

capio, -ere, cepi, captum = I capture, take

cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum = I want, desire

facio, -ere, feci, factum = I do, make

iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum = I throw

Irregular

sum, esse, fui = I am

absum, abesse, afui = I am absent

adsum, adesse, adfui = I am present

Nouns

1st declension

agricola, -ae, m. = farmer

ancilla, -ae, f. = slave-girl

aqua, -ae, f. = water

cena, -ae, f. = dinner

dea, -ae, f. = goddess (dat. and abl. pl. = deabus)

domina, -ae, f. = mistress

epistula, -ae, f. = letter

femina, -ae, f. = woman

filia, -ae, f. = daughter (dat. and abl. pl. = filiabus)

Graecia, -ae, f. = Greece

hasta, -ae, f. = spear

incola, -ae, c. = inhabitant

insula, -ae, f. = island

ira, -ae, f. = anger

nauta, -ae, m. = sailor

patria, -ae, f. = country, homeland

pecunia, -ae, f. = money

poeta, -ae, m. = poet

puella, -ae, f. = girl

regina, -ae, f. = queen

Roma, -ae, f. = Rome

sagitta, -ae, f. = arrow

silva, -ae, f. = wood

terra, -ae, f. = land, ground

turba, -ae, f. = crowd

unda, -ae, f. = wave

via, -ae, f. = road, street, way

villa, -ae, f. = country house, villa

2nd declension

Masculine in -us

amicus, -i, m. = friend

captivus, -i, m. = prisoner, captive

cibus, -i, m. = food

consilium, consilii, n. = plan

deus, dei, m. = god

dominus, -i, m. = lord, master

equus, -i, m. = horse

filius, filii, m. = son

gladius, gladii, m. = sword

hortus, -i, m. = garden

libertus, -i, m. = freedman

locus, -i, m. = place

maritus, -i, m. = husband

murus, -i, m. = wall

nuntius, nuntii, m. = messenger

servus, -i, m. = slave

socius, socii, m. = companion, ally

ventus, -i, m. = wind

Masculine in -er/-ir

ager, agri, m. = field

liber, libri, m. = book

magister, magistri, m. = schoolmaster, teacher

puer, pueri, m. = boy

vir, viri, m. = man

Neuter in -um

aurum, -i, n. = gold

auxilium, auxilii, n. = help

bellum, -i, n. = war

caelum, -i, n. = sky

forum, -i, n. = forum, marketplace

oppidum, -i, n. = town

periculum, -i, n. = danger

proelium, proelii, n. = battle

scutum, -i, n. = shield

templum, -i, n. = temple

verbum, -i, n. = word

vinum, -i, n. = wine

Numerals

unus = one

duo = two

tres = three

quattuor = four

quinque = five

sex = six

septem = seven

octo = eight

novem = nine

decem = ten

Adjectives

In -us

altus, -a, -um = high, deep

bonus, -a, -um = good

clarus, -a, -um = famous, clear, bright

fessus, -a, -um = tired

Graecus, -a, -um = Greek

iratus, -a, -um = angry

laetus, -a, -um = happy

magnus, -a, -um = big, great

malus, -a, -um = bad

meus, -a, -um = my

multus, -a, -um = much, many

notus, -a, -um = well-known

novus, -a, -um = new

parvus, -a, -um = small

Romanus, -a, -um = Roman

saevus, -a, -um = savage

suus, -a, -um = his own, her own, its own, their own

Troianus, -a, -um = Trojan

tutus, -a, -um = safe

tuus, -a, -um = your (of you (sing.))

validus, -a, -um = strong

In -er

alter, altera, alterum = other (of two)

miser, misera, miserum = miserable, wretched, unhappy

noster, nostra, nostrum = our

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum = beautiful

sacer, sacra, sacrum = sacred

vester, vestra, vestrum = your (of you (pl.))

Adverbs

bene = well

cur? = why?

deinde = then

diu = for a long time

etiam = also, even

fortiter = bravely

hic = here

iam = now, already

ibi = there

igitur = therefore

itaque = therefore

iterum = again

magnopere = greatly, very much

mox = soon

non = not

numquam = never

olim = once upon a time

saepe = often

semper = always

sic = so, thus

statim = immediately

subito = suddenly

tandem = at last

ubi? = where?

Conjunctions

et = and

quod = because

sed = but

tamen = however

-ne...?: asks a question

ubi = when

Prepositions

Followed by accusative

ad (+ acc.) = to, towards

contra (+ acc.) = against

in (+ acc.) = into, on to

per (+ acc.) = through

prope (+ acc.) = near

trans (+ acc.) = across

Followed by ablative

a/ab (+ abl.) = by, from

cum (+ abl.) = with

de (+ abl.) = down from, concerning

e/ex (+ abl.) = out of

in (+ abl.) = in, on

Pronouns

Personal

ego = I

tu = you (sing.)

nos = we

vos = you (pl.)

Interrogative

quid? = what?

quis? = who?

English to Latin

The following words will be used in the sentences for translation from English to Latin.

Verbs

Advise, I = **moneo**, -ere, monui, monitum

Am, I = **sum**, esse, fui

Build, I = **aedifico**, -are, -avi, -atum

Call, I = **voco**, -are, -avi, -atum

Carry, I = **porto**, -are, -avi, -atum

Destroy, I = **deleo**, -ere, deleui, deletum

Enter, I = **intro**, -are, -avi, -atum

Fear, I = **timeo**, -ere, timui

Have, I = **habeo**, -ere, habui, habitum

Kill, I = **neco**, -are, -avi, -atum

Love, I = **amo**, -are, -avi, -atum

Praise, I = **laudo**, -are, -avi, -atum

Prepare, I = **paro**, -are, -avi, -atum

See, I = **video**, -ere, vidi, visum

Shout, I = **clamo**, -are, -avi, -atum

Warn, I = **moneo**, -ere, monui, monitum

Watch, I = **specto**, -are, -avi, -atum

Nouns

Book = **liber**, libri, m.

Boy = **puer**, pueri, m.

Country house = **villa**, -ae, f.

Dinner = **cena**, -ae, f.

Friend = **amicus**, -i, m.

Girl = **puella**, -ae, f.

God = **deus**, dei, m.

Horse = **equus**, -i, m.

Letter = **epistula**, -ae, f.

Man = **vir**, viri, m.

Master = **dominus**, -i, m.

Master = **magister**, magistri, m.

Money = **pecunia**, -ae, f.

Queen = **regina**, -ae, f.

Road = **via**, -ae, f.

Roman = **Romanus**, -a, -um (used in masculine as a noun)

Sailor = **nauta**, -ae, m.

Slave = **servus**, -i, m.

Slave-girl = **ancilla**, -ae, f.

Son = **filius**, filii, m.

Spear = **hasta**, -ae, f.

Street = **via**, -ae, f.

Sword = **gladius**, gladii, m.

Temple = **templum**, -i, n.

Town = **oppidum**, -i, n.

Villa = **villa**, -ae, f.

Wall = **murus**, -i, m.

Wine = **vinum**, -i, n.

Woman = **femina**, -ae, f.

Adverbs and conjunctions

Always = **semper**

Not = **non**

Often = **saepe**

And = **et**

Level 2

Latin to English

Verbs

1st conjugation

appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum = I approach

erro, -are, -avi, -atum = I wander

exspecto, -are, -avi, -atum = I wait for

libero, -are, -avi, -atum = I free

narro, -are, -avi, -atum = I tell, relate

nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum = I report, announce

occupo, -are, -avi, -atum = I seize (a place)

saluto, -are, -avi, -atum = I greet

servo, -are, -avi, -atum = I save

vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum = I wound

2nd conjugation

debeo, -ere, debui, debitum = I owe, ought

3rd conjugation

colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum = I collect

defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum = I defend

gero, -ere, gessi, gestum = I carry on, wear

occido, -ere, occidi, occisum = I kill

reduco, -ere, reduxi, reductum = I lead back

ruo, -ere, rui, rutum = I rush

trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum = I hand over

vinco, -ere, vici, victum = I conquer

4th conjugation

advenio, -ire, adveni, adventum = I arrive

invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum = I find

punio, -ire, punivi, punitum = I punish

Mixed conjugation

accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum = I receive

conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum = I catch sight of

effugio, -ere, effugi = I escape

fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum = I flee

Irregular

noli/nolite (+ infin.) = do not ...

possum, posse, potui = I am able

inquit/inquiunt = he/she says, they say

Nouns

1st declension

mora, -ae, f. = delay

copiae, -arum, f. pl. = forces

2nd declension

arma, -orum, n. pl. = weapons, arms

donum, -i, n. = gift

liberi, -orum, m. pl. = children

3rd declension

civis, civis, c. = citizen

clamor, clamoris, m. = shout

comes, comitis, c. = companion

corpus, corporis, n. = body

dux, ducis, m. = leader

flumen, fluminis, n. = river

frater, fratris, m. = brother

homo, hominis, m. = man, woman, person

hostis, hostis, c. = enemy

iter, itineris, n. = journey

iuvenis, iuvenis, c. = young man or woman, young person

lux, lucis, f. = light

mare, maris, n. = sea

mater, matris, f. = mother

miles, militis, m. = soldier

mons, montis, m. = mountain

mors, mortis, f. = death

mulier, mulieris, f. = woman

navis, navis, f. = ship

nemo, nullius, c. = no one

nihil = nothing

nomen, nominis, n. = name

parens, parentis, c. = parent

pars, partis, f. = part

pater, patris, m. = father

rex, regis, m. = king

senex, senis, m. = old man
 soror, sororis, f. = sister
 urbs, urbis, f. = city
 uxor, uxoris, f. = wife
 virtus, virtutis, f. = courage
 vox, vocis, f. = voice
 vulnus, vulneris, n. = wound

Numerals

undecim = eleven
 duodecim = twelve
 tredecim = thirteen
 quattuordecim = fourteen
 quindecim = fifteen
 sedecim = sixteen
 septendecim = seventeen
 duodeviginti = eighteen
 undeviginti = nineteen
 viginti = twenty

Adjectives

1st/2nd declension

carus, -a, -um = dear
 ceteri, -ae, -a = the rest, the others
 longus, -a, -um = long
 medius, -a, -um = middle
 mortuus, -a, -um = dead
 pauci, -ae, -a = few
 solus, -a, -um = alone
 vivus, -a, -um = alive

3rd declension

audax, audacis = bold
 crudelis, -e = cruel
 difficilis, -e = difficult
 facilis, -e = easy
 felix, felicitas = fortunate
 fortis, -e = brave, strong
 ingens, ingentis = huge
 nobilis, -e = noble
 omnis, -e = all, every

sapiens, sapientis = wise
 tristis, -e = sad

Adverbs

celeriter = quickly
 cras = tomorrow
 forte = by chance
 frustra = in vain
 heri = yesterday
 hodie = today
 nam = for
 nonne? – introduces a question expecting the answer 'yes'
 num? – introduces a question expecting the answer 'no'
 nunc = now
 postea = afterwards
 quam = how
 quoque = also
 tum = then
 autem = however, moreover

Conjunctions

antequam = before
 et ... et = both ... and
 postquam = after
 quamquam = although
 -que = and

Prepositions

Followed by accusative

ante (+ acc.) = before
 circum (+ acc.) = around
 inter (+ acc.) = between, among
 post (+ acc.) = after
 propter (+ acc.) = on account of
 super (+ acc.) = over

Followed by ablative

pro (+ abl.) = on behalf of, in place of, in front of
 sine (+ abl.) = without
 sub (+ abl.) = under

Pronouns

is, ea, id = that; he, she, it

se = himself, herself, itself, themselves

English to Latin

The following words will be used in the sentences for translation from English to Latin.

Verbs

Fight, I = **pugno**, -are, -avi, -atum

Walk, I = **ambulo**, -are, -avi, -atum

Adjectives

Bad = **malus**, -a, -um

Beautiful = **pulcher**, **pulchra**, **pulchrum**

Big = **magnus**, -a, -um

Famous = **clarus**, -a, -um

Good = **bonus**, -a, -um

Great = **magnus**, -a, -um

Happy = **laetus**, -a, -um

Miserable = **miser**, **misera**, **miserum**

Much, many = **multus**, -a, -um

Savage = **saevus**, -a, -um

Small = **parvus**, -a, -um

Wretched = **miser**, **misera**, **miserum**

Adverbs and conjunctions

At last = **tandem**

However = **tamen** (2nd word)

Immediately = **statim**

Never = **numquam**

Soon = **mox**

Prepositions

By = **a/ab** (+ abl.)

In = **in** (+ abl.)

Into = **in** (+ acc.)

Near = **prope** (+ acc.)

On = **in** (+ abl.)

On to = **in** (+ acc.)

Out of = **e/ex** (+ abl.)

To = **ad** (+ acc.)

With = **cum** (+ abl.)

Level 3

Latin to English

Verbs

1st conjugation

impero, -are, -avi, -atum (+ dat.) = I order

iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum = I help

2nd conjugation

persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum (+ dat.) = I persuade

3rd conjugation

cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum = I compel, force

contendo, -ere, contendi, contentum = I hurry, march, strive

credo, -ere, credidi, creditum (+ dat.) = I trust, believe

pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum = I drive

peto, -ere, petivi, petitum = I seek, make for

relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum = I leave

4th conjugation

convenio, -ire, conveni, conventum = I meet, come together

custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum = I guard

Mixed conjugation

interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfectum = I kill

Irregular

adeo, adire, adii, aditum = I approach

eo, ire, ii/ivi, itum = I go

exeo, exire, exii, exitum = I go out

fero, ferre, tuli, latum = I carry, bear

ineo, inire, inii, initum = I go in

nolo, nolle, nolui = I am not willing, do not wish

pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum = I die, perish

redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum = I go back

transeo, -ire, -ii, -itum = I go across

volo, velle, volui = I am willing, wish

Nouns

1st declension

hora, -ae, f. = hour

2nd declension

annus, -i, m. = year

praemium, praemii, n. = reward

somnus, -i, m. = sleep

telum, -i, n. = spear, missile

3rd declension

animal, animalis, n. = animal

custos, custodis, m. = guard

gens, gentis, f. = people, race, tribe

labor, laboris, m. = work, task

nox, noctis, f. = night

opus, operis, n. = work

princeps, principis, c. = chief, leader

tempestas, tempestatis, f. = storm, weather

5th declension

dies, diei, m. = day

fides, fidei, f. = trust, faith, loyalty

res, rei, f. = thing, affair

spes, spei, f. = hope

Numerals

Ordinals

primus, -a, -um = first

secundus, -a, -um = second

tertius, -a, -um = third

quartus, -a, -um = fourth

quintus, -a, -um = fifth

sextus, -a, -um = sixth

septimus, -a, -um = seventh

octavus, -a, -um = eighth

nonus, -a, -um = ninth

decimus, -a, -um = tenth

Cardinals

triginta = thirty

quadraginta = forty

quingenta = fifty

sexaginta = sixty

septuaginta = seventy

octoginta = eighty

nonaginta = ninety
centum = one hundred
mille = one thousand

Adjectives

superbus, -a, -um = proud
totus, -a, -um (goes like unus) = whole
celer, celeris, celere = swift, quick
alius, alia, aliud = other, another

Adverbs

interea = meanwhile
nec/neque = and not, nor
lente = slowly
paene = almost

Conjunctions

aut = or
dum = while

Pronouns

hic, haec, hoc = this
idem, eadem, idem = the same
ille, illa, illud = that
ipse, ipsa, ipsum = self
qui, quae, quod = who

English to Latin

The following words will be used in the sentences for translation from English to Latin.

Verbs

Capture, I = capio, -ere, cepi, captum
Come, I = venio, -ire, veni, ventum
Do, I = facio, -ere, feci, factum
Eat, I = consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum
Find, I = invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum
Hand over, I = trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum
Lead, I = duco, -ere, duxi, ductum
Make, I = facio, -ere, feci, factum
Place, I = pono, -ere, posui, positum
Run, I = curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum
Send, I = mitto, -ere, misi, missum

Show, I = ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum
Take, I = capio, -ere, cepi, captum
Throw, I = iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum

Nouns

Body = corpus, corporis, n.
Citizen = civis, civis, c.
City = urbs, urbis, f.
Enemy = hostis, hostis, c.
Father = pater, patris, m.
Journey = iter, itineris, n.
King = rex, regis, m.
Leader = dux, ducis, m.
Mountain = mons, montis, m.
River = flumen, fluminis, n.
Ship = navis, navis, f.
Soldier = miles, militis, m.

Adjectives

All = omnis, -e
Brave = fortis, -e
Difficult = difficilis, -e
Easy = facilis, -e
Every = omnis, -e
Sad = tristis, -e
Strong = fortis, -e

Adverbs

Bravely = fortiter
Once = olim
Slowly = lente
Today = hodie
Tomorrow = cras

Prepositions

Against = contra (+ acc.)
Around = circum (+ acc.)
Concerning = de (+ abl.)
Down from = de (+ abl.)
In front of = pro (+ abl.)
On behalf of = pro (+ abl.)
Without = sine (+ abl.)

Answers

Exam-style questions

Chapter 1

- 1.1 a) Present. festino. (2)
 b) consumunt. (1)
 c) Present infinitive active of scribo.
 To write. (2)

- d) Dormitory, a room in which people sleep, comes from the Latin dormio = I sleep. (1)

- e) 1st person plural, present tense of habito. (1)

- 1.2 a) aedificat. (1)
 b) clamamus. (1)
 c) deles. (1)
 d) habent. (1)
 e) timetis. (1)

Total marks: 12

- 1.3 a) hastam. (1)
 b) undarum; undae. (2)
 c) Accusative plural of amicus.
 (The) friends. (2)
 d) periculum. (1)
 e) Grapes, used for making wine, grow on vines. The Latin for wine is vinum, from which we get the word vine. (1)

- 1.4 a) The inhabitants love the fatherland. (3)
 b) The sailor builds walls. (3)
 c) The slaves prepare the food. (3)
 d) They have arrows and swords. (4)
 e) We fear the wind and crowds. (4)

- 1.5 a) regina feminas spectat. (3)
 b) magister oppidum intrat. (3)
 c) amici vinum portant. (3)
 d) cenam parat. (3)

Total marks: 35

- 1.6 a) The goddess gives wine to the inhabitants. (4)
 b) The slave prepares food for the master. (4)
 c) We fear the arrows of the allies. (3)
 d) You read the book to the master. (3)
 e) 'O master, you are not terrifying the maidservants!' (4)

- 1.7 a) i) dea or incolis. (1)
 ii) vinum. (1)
 b) Dative singular. (1)
 c) Accusative plural. (1)
 d) 2nd person singular, present tense of lego. (1)
 e) ancillas. (1)
 f) terrent. (1)

- 1.8 a) nautas non times. (2)
 b) Romani servos laudant. (3)
 c) gladios et hastas portamus. (3)
 d) dominus ancillas non necat. (5)

Total marks: 35

Chapter 2

- 2.1 a) The bad master punishes the slave. (4)
 b) The angry goddess terrifies the horses. (4)
 c) We build big walls. (3)
 d) I love the daughter of the well-known master. (4)
 e) You do not see the beautiful maidservants. (4)

- 2.2 a) dominus. (1)
 b) Feminine. (1)
 c) Accusative plural, because it agrees with muros, the object of aedificamus. (2)
 d) noti. (1)
 e) pulcher. (1)

Total marks: 25

- 2.3 a) They run into the water. (3)
 b) They hurry out of the water. (3)
 c) We walk through the streets. (3)
 d) You play with the friends. (3)
 e) He places the water near the villa. (4)

- 2.4 a) Accusative singular; because it follows in (+ acc.). (2)
 b) ex. Out of. (2)
 c) per viam. (2)
 d) Ablative plural, because it follows cum (+ abl.). (2)
 e) Accusative. (1)

Total marks: 25

- 2.5 a) The town of Troy. (2)
 b) They attack the walls. (3)
 c) For a long time. (3)
 d) They greatly terrify them with fierce battles. (4)
 e) Because they love Troy. (3)

- 2.6 When the Greeks come at last to the town of Troy, they immediately attack the walls and for a long time they fight with the Trojans. The war is long. The Greeks greatly terrify the Trojans with savage battles and they kill many. The gods, however, because they love the

town of Troy, give much help to the Trojans. The Greeks therefore do not enter the walls of the town. Now they are tired and want to sail to their own country. (30)

- 2.7 a) i)** Any of: longum, saevis, multos, multum, fessi, suam. (1)
ii) Either of: ad oppidum; ad patriam suam. (1)
b) Accusative singular; because it follows ad (+ acc.). (2)
c) Accusative plural. (1)
d) proeliis; ablative plural. (2)
e) 3rd person plural, present tense of sum. They are. (2)
f) fessus. (1)
2.8 a) reginam videmus. (3)
b) pueri libros habent. (4)
c) nautae muros et vias aedificant. (6)
d) deus et femina filium monent. (7)

Total marks: 75

Chapter 3

- 3.1 a)** The wretched women were not sleeping. (4)
b) We were watching the big walls. (3)
c) The messenger was carrying books to the angry master. (6)
d) The allies were fighting with the savage Romans. (5)
e) I was playing with my friends and singing. (6)
3.2 a) Imperfect. (1)
b) specto. (1)
c) portat. (1)
d) pugnant. (1)
e) dormiebant – dormire. spectabamus – spectare. portabat – portare. pugnabant – pugnare. ludebam – ludere. cantabam – cantare. (12)

Total marks: 40

- 3.3 a)** The farmers, because they were always working in the fields, were tired. (6)
b) The queen was always happy when she was ruling us. (6)
c) They often praised me because I sang well. (6)
d) Because they fought bravely, the Romans always overcame us. (6)
e) When he was singing in the temple, the poet was never angry. (6)

- 3.4 a)** semper = always. (2)
b) 3rd person singular, imperfect tense of sum. (2)
c) me = me. (2)
d) Subject: Romani. Object: nos. (2)
e) poeta. irata. (2)

Total marks: 40

- 3.5 a)** They decide to build a horse. (2)
b) They put it near the town and go away to an island. (3)
c) Many Greeks. (2)
d) They throw spears at it. (2)
e) The Greeks quickly climb down from the horse and destroy the town. (4)

- 3.6** After a long war, the Greeks wanted to overcome the Trojans. They therefore decide to build a horse. They place the horse near the town and go away to an island. In the horse there were many Greeks. The Trojans, when they see the horse, throw spears at it. In the night however the Greeks climb down quickly from the horse and destroy the town. (30)

- 3.7 a) i)** cupiebant or erant. (1)
ii) celeriter. (1)
b) 3rd person plural, present tense. (2)
c) Ablative singular, because it follows in (+ abl.). (2)
d) 3rd person plural, imperfect tense of sum. There were. (3)
e) Subject: Troiani. Object: hastas. (2)
f) hastam. (1)
3.8 a) Romani oppidum non delent. (5)
b) templum non aedificabat. (4)
c) nautae pecuniam non portant. (5)
d) pueros et puellas saepe spectabatis. (6)

Total marks: 75

Chapter 4

- 4.1 a)** cantavi, cantavisti, cantavit, cantavimus, cantavistis, cantaverunt. (2)
b) intravi, intravisti, intravit, intravimus, intravistis, intraverunt. (2)
c) steti, stetisti, stetit, stetimur, stetistis, steterunt. (2)
d) iussi, iussisti, iussit, iussimus, iussistis, iusserunt. (2)
e) scripsi, scripsisti, scripsit, scripsimus, scripsistis, scripserunt. (2)

- 4.2 a)** The Romans punished the inhabitants because they were angry. (6)
b) The master placed food near the wall. (6)
c) The gods and goddesses frightened the farmers. (6)
d) The sailors gave help to the small boy. (6)
e) The friend of the queen prepared shields and arrows for the forces. (6)
- 4.3 a)** Imperfect. *esse*. (2)
b) 3rd person singular, perfect tense of *pono*. *ponere*. (3)
c) *terrent*. (1)
d) *dederunt*. *nautae*. *dare*. (3)
e) *parant*. (1)

Total marks: 50

- 4.4 a)** Once the god punished the beautiful girl. (5)
b) You never warn the tired boy. (4)
c) We were fighting for a long time with the men because they were angry. (7)
d) He was laughing with his friends when they hurried into the temple. (7)
e) Why did the poet put the book near the big wall? (7)
- 4.5 a)** As a beautiful girl. (2)
b) Because she had many friends. (2)
c) *diu*. For a long time. (2)
d) Leander, a famous boy. (2)
e) Because he lived across the waves. (2)
f) Sad. (1)
g) He did not fear danger. (2)
h) He decided to swim across the waves. (2)

4.6 Because the winds were now good, Leander immediately decided to depart at night. He jumped down into the water and for a long time he swam across the waves towards the land of the girl. Soon however he came into great danger. Because the winds were now strong, the high waves often overcame Leander. At last, terrified, Leander cried: 'Hero, hear me! Help me!' Hero however remained on the shore and shouted in vain, 'Where are you, Leander?' (30)

- 4.7 a)** i) Any of: *vidit*, *constituit*, *intravit*, *natavit*, *superaverunt*, *necaverunt*. (1)
 ii) Any of: *tandem*, *quoque*, *sic*. (1)
b) Accusative plural. It follows *inter* (+ *acc.*). (2)

- c)** She decided. A constitution, from the Latin *constituo* = I decide, is a set of rules and regulations that have been decided upon. (3)
d) Perfect. *intro*. (2)
e) *superant*. (1)
- 4.8 a)** *vinum non semper laudamus*. (4)
b) *domini servos semper monent*. (5)
c) *dominus et servus villam intrant*. (6)
d) *magister puellas saepe vocat*. (5)

Total marks: 75

Chapter 5

- 5.1 a)** The Romans will soon attack the large town. (5)
b) The forces will give many weapons to the inhabitants. (5)
c) The woman will always collect food for the maidservants and slaves. (6)
d) We shall be terrified because the winds will be big and the waves will be high. (8)
e) The poets will always read many books in the temple. (6)
- 5.2 a)** 3rd person plural, future tense of *oppugno*. (2)
b) *dabant*. (1)
c) Future. *colligunt*. (2)
d) *sum*. *eram*, *erant*. (3)
e) 3rd person plural, future tense of *lego*. (2)

Total marks: 40

- 5.3 a)** The citizens will wait for the leader. (3)
b) The guards feared the forces of the enemy for a long time. (5)
c) The happy young man praised the wife of the famous leader. (6)
d) The Romans will leave the old men and the women in the city. (5)
e) The leader gave many gifts to his beautiful wife. (6)
- 5.4 a)** Nominative plural. *civis*. (2)
b) Genitive plural. *hostibus*. (2)
c) *iuvenis*, *coniugem*, *ducis*. (3)
d) As people become old, they sometimes become senile, from the Latin *senex* = old man. (1)
e) Dative singular. *uxori*. (2)

Total marks: 35

- 5.5 a)** He was his son. (2)
b) Men, women, rivers and mountains wanted to hear the young man sing. (5)
c) pulchra = beautiful. (2)
d) A serpent bit and wounded her. (4)
e) She died. (2)
- 5.6** Orpheus was the son of the god Apollo. He was a good poet and, when he sang, men and women, even rivers and mountains, wanted to listen to the young man. Orpheus' wife, called Eurydice, was beautiful and for a long time she was happy. Once however Eurydice was walking with her friends in the woods. Suddenly a snake bit and wounded the woman. Soon Eurydice was dead. (30)
- 5.7 a)** 3rd person (singular), imperfect tense. (2)
b) audire = to hear. (2)
c) Nominative plural. It is the subject (along with viri, feminae and montes) of cupiebant. (2)
d) sum; erit. (2)
e) Friends. Amicable, from the Latin amicus = friend, means friendly. (2)
- 5.8 a)** magister puerum monebat. (5)
b) regina ancillas laudabat. (6)
c) deos non timent. (5)
d) virum vocabat. (4)

Total marks: 75

Chapter 6

- 6.1 a)** They had immediately attacked the walls. (3)
b) The inhabitants had always feared the enemy. (4)
c) The Roman soldiers had carried the bodies of the enemy across the mountains. (7)
d) They fear us because we always overcome the enemy. (6)
e) The leader had wandered for a long time across the lands. (5)
- 6.2 a)** 3rd person plural, pluperfect tense of oppugno. (2)
b) Subject: incolae. Object: hostes. (2)
c) Accusative plural. (1)
d) Present. superaverant. (2)
e) 3rd person singular, pluperfect tense of erro. errare. (3)

Total marks: 35

- 6.3 a)** The cruel soldiers praised the brave inhabitants. (5)
b) The bold leader led the noble king back across the mountains. (7)
c) He had not given food to the sad maidservant. (5)
d) Few women loved the cruel leader. (5)
e) All the farmers had wanted to build a huge temple. (6)
- 6.4 a)** fortes. (1)
b) Subject: dux. Object: regem. (2)
c) tristis is a 3rd declension adjective, and the dative singular ending does not rhyme with the dative singular ending of ancilla, which is a 1st declension noun. (1)
d) 1st/2nd declension, like bonus. (1)
e) Accusative singular neuter. (2)

Total marks: 35

- 6.5 a)** He was the bravest of all the Greeks. (3)
b) Before Troy. (2)
c) He was remaining there. (2)
d) He was angry. (2)
e) She was a girl who was very dear to Achilles, but Agamemnon had taken her away. (5)
f) He was king. (1)
- 6.6** Achilles, who was the bravest of all the Greeks who were fighting before Troy, remained angrily in the camp. For the girl Briseis was very dear to the leader, but King Agamemnon had stolen the girl. 'I shall no longer fight,' he said, 'and I shall punish the cruel king. For the Greeks will not conquer the Trojans without me.' (30)
- 6.7 a) i)** fortissimus or carissima. (1)
ii) pugnabo, puniam or vincent. (1)
iii) ante. (1)
b) Dative singular. dux. (2)
c) 1st person singular, future tense of punio. punivit. (3)
d) They will conquer. If someone is invincible, they cannot be conquered. (2)
- 6.8 a)** vinum parabamus. (3)
b) servi boni templum intrabant. (5)
c) puella pueros non amat. (6)
d) nautae Romanos saepe spectabant. (6)

Total marks: 75

Chapter 7

- 7.1** a) The king did not give me a present. (5)
 b) The leader was walking with me in the temple. (4)
 c) My father will give the best wine to you. (6)
 d) Who will give shields and arrows to us? (5)
 e) We quickly gave help to you. (5)
- 7.2** a) Dative singular. *ego*. (2)
 b) *dux*. (1)
 c) Accusative neuter singular, superlative of *bonus*. The best. (3)
 d) Dative plural. Because it means *to us*. (2)
 e) Nominative plural. Dative plural. (2)

Total marks: 35

- 7.3** a) The happy boy loves that girl. (5)
 b) The cruel king has punished that slave. (5)
 c) The poet loved the girl; he used to give her many gifts. (7)
 d) The father called his son and greeted him. (6)
 e) The leader suddenly took that sword and wounded himself. (7)
- 7.4** a) *eam*. (1)
 b) Masculine. (1)
 c) The girl. (1)
 d) The son. (1)
 e) Reflexive. (1)

Total marks: 35

- 7.5** a) Because the Trojans were now overcoming the Greeks in battle. (3)
 b) To send messengers to Achilles. (3)
 c) Achilles' companion. (2)
 d) They hurried to Achilles and Patroclus and ordered them to return to battle. (3)
 e) He said they would attack the enemy on their own, and that he would not return to fight unless the king returned his girl. (4)
- 7.6** Agamemnon was worried, because the Trojans were now overcoming the Greeks in battle. He therefore decided to send messengers to Achilles. The messengers hurried to Achilles and Patroclus, his companion, and ordered them to return to the battle. Achilles however said to the messengers: 'You will attack the forces of the enemy alone. I shall never return, unless the king hands over the girl to me. I now order you to go away.' (30)

- 7.7** a) *mittere* = to send; *redire* = to return; *discedere* = to depart. (6)
 b) Genitive singular. *is*, *ea*, *id*. (2)
 c) Conjunction. However. (2)
 d) *oppugnavistis*. (1)
 e) Future. Trade, from *trado* = I hand over, is the process of handing over goods in exchange for money or other goods. (2)
- 7.8** a) *pueri ancillas laudant*. (4)
 b) *cenam bonam parabamus*. (4)
 c) *Romani gladiis magnis saepe pugnant*. (6)
 d) *regina saeva viros et feminas spectabat*. (6)

Total marks: 75

Chapter 8

- 8.1** a) The Romans were not able to conquer the enemy. (5)
 b) The Greeks are not able to overcome the Trojans without the help of the gods. (8)
 c) The soldiers were not able to hurry across the mountains. (6)
 d) The maidservants will be able to walk into the temple. (5)
 e) The inhabitants had not been able to escape from the town. (6)
- 8.2** a) 3rd person plural, imperfect tense of *possum*. *poterunt*. (2)
 b) *superare* = to overcome. (2)
 c) Accusative plural, because it follows *trans* (+ acc.) (2)
 d) *possum*. *posse*. (2)
 e) Pluperfect. *poterit*. (2)

Total marks: 40

- 8.3** a) You do love our/your three sons, don't you? (4)
 b) You are not carrying on the war against the enemy, are you? (5)
 c) We were not able to see the four temples. (4)
 d) Fifteen soldiers were fighting with eighteen farmers. (6)
 e) Surely you are able to see the six mountains and seven walls? (6)

Total marks: 25

- 8.4** a) His Greek companions. (2)
 b) They wandered across the sea. (2)
 c) Very difficult. (2)
 d) Because the gods did not love them. (2)
 e) A beautiful island. (2)
 f) Ulysses immediately decided to look for food and water. (5)

8.5 Ulysses therefore divided his companions into two parts. He ordered most of the sailors to remain near the ship, but six sailors he ordered to search for food and water. These men soon came to a house. A very beautiful goddess, called Circe, lived in this house. When the goddess saw the Greeks, she announced to them, 'I have food and wine. Won't you come in, friends? Enter! I shall immediately prepare a very good dinner for you!' (30)

- 8.6 a)** i) e Graecis or sine mora. (1)
 ii) timebant or esuriebant. (1)
 b) Man. Virile means manly, from vir = man. (2)
 c) Superlative adjective. Very wise. (2)
 d) Genitive singular, because it means *of the goddess*. (2)
 e) Perfect tense. intrabant. (2)
8.7 a) Romani templum pulchrum aedificant. (4)
 b) puellae laetae feminas spectabant. (4)
 c) nauta saevus cum servis pugnat. (5)
 d) magister miser cum pueris et puellis saepe ambulat. (7)

Total marks: 100

Chapter 9

- 9.1 a)** This slave fears that cruel slave girl. (6)
 b) The savage master was watching that horse. (5)
 c) The queen feared those sailors; she gave them money. (7)
 d) The soldiers both seized and destroyed that town. (6)
 e) The brave Romans left the leader in this city.
9.2 a) hic or illam. (1)
 b) Masculine. (1)
 c) The sailors. (1)
 d) Accusative singular. (1)
 e) Ablative singular. (1)

Total marks: 35

- 9.3 a)** They sailed. (1)
 b) They wanted to free Helen. (1)
 c) The island of Lemnos. (2)
 d) As a very famous leader. (2)
 e) Because he had been wounded by a snake. (2)
 f) For nine years. (2)
 g) He could not walk. (2)
 h) He had given him a bow, with which he killed animals. (3)

9.4 After ten years, the Greeks were still fighting bravely, but were not able to destroy the walls or capture the city. At last Calchas, a very wise Greek prophet, said, 'You will never capture Troy except with the help of Philoctetes.' Therefore the Greeks sent messengers to immediately bring back Philoctetes, who had been left wounded on an island by his friends. They ordered them also to capture his bow. (30)

- 9.5 a)** is or ei. (1)
 b) They found. An invention is something that has been found out, from the Latin *invenio* = I find. (2)
 c) ducem. (1)
 d) Subject: is. Object: duces Graecos. (2)
 e) Ablative singular. By trickery. (2)
 f) laetus navigavit. (2)
9.6 a) cives regi tradunt. (3)
 b) milites puellam fortem laudaverunt. (4)
 c) vir bonus flumen hostibus ostendit. (6)
 d) cives vinum regis clari semper laudant. (7)

Chapter 10

- 10.1 a)** The storm is greatly feared by all the sailors. (5)
 b) The courage of the soldiers is praised by the chief. (4)
 c) The old men and small boys are killed by the cruel guards. (5)
 d) The food and wine are prepared by the maidservants. (4)
 e) We are praised by the races of Greece, aren't we? (5)
10.2 a) tempestas. (1)
 b) Genitive plural, because it means *of the soldiers*. (2)
 c) 3rd person plural, present passive of *occido*. occidunt. (3)
 d) 3rd person plural, present passive of *paro*. paratur. (3)
 e) 1st person plural, present passive of *laudo*. laudate. (3)

Total marks: 35

- 10.3 a)** A great reward was being given to the best leader by the king. (6)
 b) Meanwhile the guards were being slowly punished by the cruel chief. (6)
 c) Won't the war be waged by the soldiers? (4)
 d) The animals will not be driven out of the fields, will they? (4)

- e) Yesterday the spears of the enemy and the weapons of the Romans were being collected by the guards. (7)
- 10.4 a)** 3rd person singular, imperfect passive of *do*. (2)
- b) Ablative singular, because it agrees with *principes*. (2)
- c) Future passive. *gereretur*. (2)
- d) *animalia*. (1)
- e) *colligunt*. (1)
- Total marks: 35**
- 10.5 a)** Ten years. (2)
- b) They destroyed it. (2)
- c) Return to Greece and see their families and friends again. (4)
- d) Wander across the sea. (2)
- e) It was driven by a storm. (3)
- f) The guard of the winds. (2)
- 10.6** When Troy, after ten years, had been captured, Ulysses and his Greek companions destroyed the city. Then they very much wanted to return to Greece and see their families and friends again. They wandered across the sea for a long time. At last their ship was driven by a storm to an island called Aeolia. This island was ruled by Aeolus, the guard of the winds. (30)
- 10.7 a)** Nominative plural. The addition of *-que* means 'and': and the companions. (2)
- b) Perfect passive. (1)
- c) i) *regebatur*. (1)
- ii) *haec*. (1)
- iii) Any of: *nomine*, *tempestate*, *custode*. (1)
- d) 3rd person singular, perfect passive of *pellere*.
Repulsion is when something is driven away, from *repello* = I drive away. (4)
- 10.8 a)** *milites in urbem currebant*. (4)
- b) *omnes Romani regem laudabant*. (4)
- c) *cives corpora militum e templo portabant*. (6)
- d) *epistulam regis multis viris et feminis ostendimus*. (6)
- Total marks: 75**
- d) All the affairs of the city, which the soldiers were defending, were managed by the citizens. (8)
- e) The temple in which the poet was singing had been built by the inhabitants. (7)
- 11.2 a)** *rex*. Masculine. (2)
- b) Accusative singular. It is the object of *oppugnabat*. (2)
- c) Nominative, masculine, singular. (2)
- d) *quam*. Which. (2)
- e) Ablative neuter singular. It is in the ablative because it follows in (+ abl.) = in. (2)
- Total marks: 45**
- 11.3 a)** Hope was given to the citizens by the chief himself. (5)
- b) Once the queen herself praised the loyalty of the inhabitants. (6)
- c) The soldiers themselves do not fear the weapons of the enemy. (6)
- d) The leader himself gave food and water to his soldiers. (7)
- e) You were not being guarded for a long time by the king himself, were you? (6)
- 11.4 a)** *principes*. (1)
- b) Nominative, feminine, singular, because it agrees with *regina*, the subject. (3)
- c) *milites*. Themselves. (2)
- d) Dative plural, because it agrees with *militibus*: to his soldiers. (2)
- e) Nominative plural. Because *vos* is the subject. (2)
- Total marks: 40**
- 11.5 a)** Well. (2)
- b) Brave. (2)
- c) A bag. (1)
- d) It contained all the winds. (3)
- e) They were hurrying to return to the ships. (4)
- f) He warned them not to try to open the bag. (3)
- 11.6** The Greeks were well received by King Aeolus. The king himself wanted to give help to the brave Greeks and immediately handed over to Ulysses a bag in which all the winds had been placed. Then he said these words to him: 'Take this bag. With the help of these winds you will be able to come safely to your fatherland.' Ulysses therefore quickly warned his companions, who were hurrying to return to the ships. 'Do not try to open this bag,' he said. (30)

Chapter 11

- 11.1 a)** The king who was attacking the city was feared by the citizens. (6)
- b) All the citizens feared the king who was attacking the city. (7)
- c) The island was ruled by a god who was the guard of the winds. (7)

- 11.7 a)** Nominative singular; rex. (2)
b) i) accepti sunt. (1)
 ii) quem or qui. (1)
c) venti. Position comes from the PPP of pono, I place or position. (2)
d) hic = this. (2)
e) monebat. He warned. (2)
11.8 a) milites in templum cucurrerunt. (4)
b) duces cives fortes laudabant. (4)
c) equos hastis numquam necamus. (5)
d) tandem puella misera librum magistro saevo tradidit. (7)
Total marks: 75

Chapter 12

- 12.1 a)** The woman says that the old man is carrying food. (5)
b) They say that the poet lives in the city. (6)
c) The Romans hear that the citizens always fear the war. (6)
d) We know that the leader is leading the soldiers into the mountains. (6)
e) The queen believes that the angry leader is drinking wine in the temple. (7)
12.2 a) Accusative, because it is the subject of the indirect statement. (2)
b) Ablative, because it comes after the preposition in (+ abl). (2)
c) semper, always. (2)
d) Present infinitive of duco. (2)
e) Iratum means angry, and irate is another word for angry. (2)
Total marks: 40
12.3 a) They say that this old man is being led into the forum. (6)
b) We believe that the big temple is being built by the Romans. (6)
c) He heard that eighty prisoners were being freed by the guards. (6)
d) The freedman said that the master was the best. (5)
e) The chief reported that the people were ruled by a very cruel queen. (7)
12.4 a) Present infinitive passive of duco. (2)
b) Ablative because it follows the preposition a (+ abl). (2)
c) custodibus means guards, and guards keep one in custody. (2)
d) bonus = good. (2)
e) Superlative, regina. (2)
Total marks: 40
12.5 a) The husband of the queen did not wish to fight in the war. (6)
b) The farmer did not wish to lead the animals into the field. (6)
c) Who wants to eat the food which has been prepared by the slave girls? (8)
d) You will want to give arrows to our soldiers, won't you? (6)
e) The chief himself wanted to help nine soldiers. (6)
12.6 a) 3rd person singular, imperfect. (2)
b) Accusative plural. (2)
c) Perfect passive. (2)
d) militibus. (1)
e) Numeral. (1)
Total marks: 40
12.7 a) He was a very famous Trojan leader. (2)
b) Their city was destroyed by the Greeks. (2)
c) A safe place. (2)
d) Build a new city. (4)
e) For many days. (2)
f) Drive the Trojans out of his country. (3)
12.8 Aeneas was a very famous Trojan leader. When his city was destroyed by the Greeks, Aeneas fled from Troy with his friends. They sailed for a long time and looked for a safe place. At last they came to Italy, where they wanted to build a new city. For many days they lived very happily there. But Turnus, who was the king of the Rutulians, a very fierce race, wanted to drive the Trojans out of the land. (30)
12.9a) Perfect passive. deleo. (2)
b) Ablative singular; because it means from Troy. (2)
c) 3rd person plural, imperfect tense of volo. (2)
d) Accusative plural, because it is expressing time 'how long': for many days. (2)
e) Present infinitive. To expel is to drive out, from expello = I drive out. (2)
Total marks: 55

Test yourself

Chapter 1

- 1 capere.
- 2 Nominative.
- 3 Accusative.
- 4 veniunt.
- 5 Genitive plural. Of the words.

Chapter 2

- 1 They agree with (match) those of the noun.
- 2 est; sumus.
- 3 Accusative.
- 4 Ablative.
- 5 in (+ acc.) = into; in (+ abl.) = in.

Chapter 3

- 1 eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant.
- 2 intrabat, ridebat, bibebat, veniebat, iaciebat.
- 3 For emphasis.
- 4 Following prepositions that govern the accusative case; and when the pronoun is the object.
- 5 Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions.

Chapter 4

- 1 3rd, they were running.
1st, we were calling.
3rd, you run.
3rd, they have written.
3½, he has made/done.
- 2 1st, of the spears.
2nd, the walls.
1st, the street.
2nd, food.
2nd, the dangers.
- 3 clamo, clamare, clamavi, clamatum = I shout.
video, videre, vidi, visum = I see.
mitto, mittere, misi, missum = I send.
venio, venire, veni, ventum = I come.
iacio, iacere, ieci, iactum = I throw.
- 4 unus, duo, tres, quattuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem.
- 5 neco, hasta, epistula.

Chapter 5

- 1 dux, dux, ducem, ducis, duci, duce.
- 2 custodes, custodes, custodes, custodum, custodibus, custodibus.
- 3 corpus, corpus, corpus, corporis, corpori, corpore.
- 4 vulnera, vulnera, vulnera, vulnerum, vulneribus, vulneribus.
- 5 movebo, movebis, movebit, movebimus, movebitis, movebunt.
cadam, cades, cadet, cademus, cadetis, cadent.
faciam, facies, faciet, faciemus, facietis, facient.

Chapter 6

- 1 dormiveram, dormiveras, dormiverat, dormiveramus, dormiveratis, dormiverant.
- 2 crudelis, crudelis, crudele
crudelis, crudelis, crudele
crudelem, crudelem, crudele
crudelis, crudelis, crudelis
crudeli, crudeli, crudeli
crudeli, crudeli, crudeli
- 3 sapientes, sapientes, sapientia
sapientes, sapientes, sapientia
sapientes, sapientes, sapientia
sapientium, sapientium, sapientium
sapientibus, sapientibus, sapientibus
sapientibus, sapientibus, sapientibus
- 4 notior, notissimus.
sacrior, sacerrimus.
audacior, audacissimus.
facilior, facillimus.
- 5 melior, optimus.
minor, minimus.
peior, pessimus.
plus, plurimus.

Chapter 7

- 1 is, eum, eius, ei, eo.
- 2 eae, eas, earum, eis, eis.
- 3 tu, tu, te, tui, tibi, te.
- 4 nolite ambulare!
- 5 puella se non vulnerabit.

Chapter 8

- 1 possum, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possunt.
- 2 ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt.
- 3 nonne?
- 4 num?
- 5 Present infinitive of possum.

Chapter 9

- 1 huius feminae.
- 2 illorum puerorum.
- 3 redire.
- 4 quintae ancillae.
- 5 decimus.

Chapter 10

- 1 factus.
- 2 videbitur.
- 3 rectus est.
- 4 vicerunt.
- 5 The 4th.

Chapter 11

- 1 The noun to which a relative pronoun refers.
- 2 quem.
- 3 ipsas.
- 4 eorundem.
- 5 Immediately after you have translated the antecedent.

Chapter 12

- 1 Accusative and infinitive.
- 2 Accusative.
- 3 Using the accusative case.
- 4 Using the ablative case.
- 5 With the names of towns and small islands.

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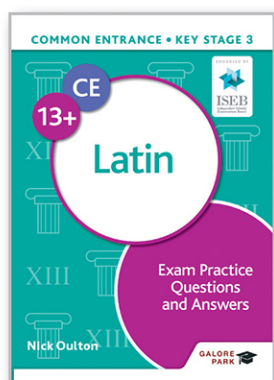
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